The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,000 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

P. AND O. COMPANY.

THE 2nd Saloon Accommodation of the S. S. "SUTLEJ," leaving 24th May for MARSEILLES and LONDON, has recently been re-arranged and is now fitted with two berthed Cabins and other improvements.

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
				FRIDAY.
L CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
				TUESDAY.
M SUTLEJ	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	24th May
L BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	31st „
— ASSAM	3041	500	W. A. Wheler	7th June
L SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	14th „
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	R. F. Briscoe	21st „
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	28th „
— NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	5th July
L BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	12th „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	19th July

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the [illegible] passengers for London change vessels at Suez. [illegible] London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	on or About
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	27th May.
MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th June.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th June.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N Company.
Bombay, April 25, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	1st June.	20th July.
GIAVA	4,000	600	20th June.	10th Aug.*
D. BALDUINO.	5,000	800	10th July.	1st Sept.

(a) R. Rubattino.
* Singapore.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	11th June.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 16, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
POSEIDON	G. Doncich	4600	650	1st June.
PANDORA	A. Trobitz	3500	550	10th „
VITANIA	S. Mersa	4200	600	25th „
BERENICE	C. Sbutega	3500	550	7th July.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

EXTRA STEAMER TO TRIESTE DIRECT.

The Co.'s S. S. "MELPOMENE" will be despatched on the 27th of May.

Rate of Passage by her Rs. 400.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3500	550	14th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House. 60, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, May 17, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

S.S. BELGRAVIA.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT; SAILING MAY, 25th.

ATTENTION is invited to this well-known and favourite passenger steamer of 5,000 tons, sailing punctually as above. Has two and four berth cabins on deck and every comfort for first class passengers.

The refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES!

THE A. I. s.s. "NIAGARA" (MACIVER LINE) for AMSTERDAM, landing passengers at Plymouth, sails about 24th May. Fare first class Rs. 360. Special rates for families. Apply early to—

WM. WATSON & Co.,
Passenger and Army Agents.
28, Apollo Street, Bombay.

N.B.—First Class steamers for Continental ports. Hand Book for Travellers post free on application. NO COMMISSION CHARGED TO OUR CLIENTS.

ART CRETONNES

NEWEST TAPESTRY AND FLORAL DESIGNS.

PRICES FROM

6 As. to Re. 1-0 per yard.

Samples forwarded on application.

WATSON & Co.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam-Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port-Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved Rs. 5-8

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, May 16th 1887, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd May (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on MONDAY, the 13th June, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 4th June, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, May 19, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

STEAMER.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
S. S. BANCOORA	2880	On or about 2nd July, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
April 25, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—**THOMAS COOK & SON,**
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S MILK PUNCH

FOR COCK-TAILS AND PICK-ME-UPS.

Per doz. Rs. 25 Cash.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

COMPRESSED MILK EXTRACT OR PURE SWISS MILK IN POWDER.

CONTAINS NO ADDED SUGAR.

IT is in all cases the best Substitute for Natural Cow's Milk, contains no Chemicals, and keeps for any length of time.

Prices 6 Annas per tin.

AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

CANTERBURY ALE.

(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

		Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles	per dozen,	6	0
Half-Bottles	„	4	0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY.

A BLEND OF THE FINEST ORIGINAL HIGHLAND WHISKIES OF A PARTICULARLY DELICATE AROMA AND FLAVOUR.

Patrons of "TREACHER'S GLENLIVET" have written as follows:—

"The best Whisky I have ever had in India."

"Neither in Bonnie Scotland nor out of it have I met with better Whisky."

"I congratulate you on the blend; it is the universal spirit used here."

"Please send us 10 dozen of your Glenlivet for the Mess at once; the last 10 dozen have gone very quickly; everybody here likes it."

"Your Glenlivet is infinitely superior to any other Whisky I have bought in India."

Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE ONLY PERFECT. HAIR DYE.

KEMP & Co.'s
CIRCASSIAN FLUID

SURPASSES all existing dyes in the purity, delicacy, and natural appearance of its results

Per Case, Rs. 2.

KEMP & CO., Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SOUND CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 12	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."	10 12	6 0
10 12	6 0	BORDEAUX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 12	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 0
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
34 0	18 0	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	34 0	18 0

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead	Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	„	„ 190
PETIT MEDOC	„	„ 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	„	„ 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs.

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

IMPORTANT,

IN VIEW OF THE COMING MONSOON.

RAIN GAUGES.

Suitable for heavy falls, with accurately graduated Measures.

Each.................. Rs. 10-8.

DISCOUNT FOR LARGE ORDERS.

KEMP & COMPANY, LD.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN' GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; [illegible] Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shilling

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada Buildings, King Whitehall, Sts.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

CATSEYES OF RARE PERFECTION.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, in bringing their new and varied assortment of DIAMOND & OTHER GEM RINGS more prominently before the Public, beg to intimate that the GEMS used by the Company are of the very best quality and obtained direct from the Cutters in AMSTERDAM, with whom they have recently entered into special arrangements by which rare GEMS of the highest class are received regularly, and they are enabled to offer them at cheaper rates than they have been hitherto offered to the public.

Diamond Half-Hoop Claw-set Rings from Rs.	150	Diamond and Ruby Rings
Diamond do. Gipsy Rings „	160	Diamond and Sapphire Rings.
Diamond 3 Brilliants Claw-set Rings „	120	Diamond and Emerald Rings.
Diamond 3 do. Gipsy Rings „	130	Diamond and Turquoise Rings.
Diamond Single Stone Claw-set Rings „	80	Diamond and Opal Rings.
Diamond do. do. Gipsy Rings „	90	Diamond and Pearl Rings.

AND ANY OTHER COMBINATION MADE TO ORDER IF NOT IN STOCK.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS,	8 qualities,	from the celebrated	"Blandy" Stock.
PORTS	4	„ „	Hooper Brothers, Oporto.
SHERRIES	6	„ „	Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

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SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile attacks.

Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.
GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
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VINO DA TAVOLO
Good Dinner Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 14-8.

PHILLIPS AND CO.,
LIMITED,
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CHIANTI.
Brolio, 1st quality, recommended to invalids.
Per dozen, Rs. 18-0.

ITALIAN WINES.

BAROLO
Cavour, 1st quality, finest of Italian Red Wines. Per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA.
NEW ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

CAPRIG Seala Naples (White).
A delicious Wine.
Per dozen, Rs. 8-0.

CIGARETTES BY THEODORE VAFIADIS, CAIRO.

A Further Consignment of these
JUSTLY CELEBRATED, HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just received per Mail Steamer "Ancona," and can be recommended with great confidence to all Smokers who like a

MILD AND DELICATE CIGARETTE, WITH FULL AROMA.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

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Nett Cash Rs. 1-4. Post Free Rs. 1-8.

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Bruoton's Bayon; by John Habberton.
Calowrie or among Lothian Folk; by Annie S. Swan.
Clara Vaughan; by R. D. Blackmore (Low's Standard Novels).
Cousin Pons; by Honore De Balzac.
Expiation: A Novel of England and our Canadian Dominion; by E. Phillips Oppenheim.
Eyre's Acquittal; by Helen Mathers.
Far from the Madding Crowd; by Thomas Hardy (Low's Standard Novels).
Flower of Doom; by M. Betham-Edwards.
Faustine; by Rita.
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'Twixt Love and Duty; by Tighe Hopkins.
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HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Rs. 50 REWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Public that the ORIGINAL TITLE DEEDS of the house situate on the northern side of the Cowasjee Patel's Tank Road, Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 14, New No. 1221, and new survey No. 7479 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. C 6475 and 6475 A, street Nos. 14, 16, 18, 20, and 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, have been lost or misled by the late Mr. J. F. Spencer, receiver appointed in Suit No. 109 of 1880, Ramchander Wittoba Venayek Juggonnath and others. Any person who may have found those Deeds or any other papers or documents or Deeds concerning the estate of the late Mr. Wittoba Balajee and who produces them at the office of Messrs. JEFFERSON BHAISHANKER and DINSHA, Church Gate Street, will be Rewarded in the above sum, and the public is warned hereby not to deal with the said Title Deeds in any way.

UNTIL further orders the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM will be OPEN to the Public as follows from June 1st:—

On every day including Sundays and holidays—except Wednesday, between the following hours, viz.,

7 to 10 a.m.
2 to 6 p.m.

On every Wednesday the Museum will be closed.

On Tuesdays and Fridays by special application to the Secretary and Curator arrangements will be made to admit Purdanashin Ladies at any hour (between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Such applications should be made the day before.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, May 19, 1887.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY* prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ....Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Rampart-Row, Fort.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1870 and 1878 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs. 10
Single Copy ....Annas 4

TO BE LET, a commodious BUNGALOW, at Mazagon, known as MINGLE'S BUNGALOW, at present occupied by Nesserwanjee Merwanjee Panday, Esq. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st January next, very Commodious and Airy OFFICES, with Spacious GODOWNS, in Rampart Row, at present occupied by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, for six months, a furnished BUNGALOW on Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of A. F. Beaufort, Esq. Rent Rs. 170 per month. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, from 5th July, the UPPER-FLOOR of "MARINE VILLA," in Middle Colaba, at present occupied by Captain C. Townsend, R.A. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, the GROUND-FLOOR of a Bungalow on Maria Hill, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, about two minutes' walk from the Bombay Dec-coo Office. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES at Grant Buildings. Airy and Commodious. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
House Agent.
4, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET, a Commodious BUNGALOW, No. 22, on the Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

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SALE of stock-in-trade, jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, perfumery, mechanical toys, shop furniture, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 20th inst. at 1-30 p.m., and on the following day, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Church-Gate Street, Fort, by order of trustees to the estate of Mr. Zainoolbhoy Ahmedbhoy Hora, lately carried on business as merchant under the name of Messrs. Steward and Co., consisting of jewellery, fancy goods, stationery, Morocco leather goods, ladies' fans and hand-bags, majolica glassware, photo frames, stationery cabinets, letter scales, Japanned and cash boxes, album books, mechanical and electric bells, and toys, carriage whips, walking sticks, fancy socks and stockings, silk, lamps, timepieces, stoves, bagatelle boards, type writer, boots and slippers, fancy shawls, table covers, Christmas cards, sponge, waterproof coats, penknives, cutlery, brushes, rocking horses, plush mirrors, jewel boxes, harmonium, ladies' companions, centre and side show cases, sliding door cupboards, self-acting fountain, fish aquariums, I. R. matting, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, May 20, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Berkely Place, Byculla, opposite the Police Office, blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, pictures, lamps, &c., the property of E. H. PECK, Esq. The same comprises glassware, dinner, dessert and tea services, platedware, such as dish covers, cruet and pickle stands, tea set, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c., blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, arm chairs, dumb waiters, circular, pier, side and oblong tables, easy, folding, reclining and drawing room chairs, sofas, ornament stands, China and Japanese vases, pictures, hanging kerosine lamps, camp cots, dressing and washhand tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, dispense articles, kerosine cooking stove, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

21 casks lubricating oil.
1 case linen hose.
40 pieces small size ham in canvas.
1 glass case with grain scale and weights.
1 set of sieves new with ladles.
1 " old "

AT 1-30 P.M.

The property of H. W. Jones, Esq.

1 handsome strong pony cart in very good order, with strong bay pony and set of brass mounted single harness.

The property of other gentlemen.

1 second-hand strong glass-fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
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A set of nearly new plated mounted double harness.
1 handsome strong English-built glass-fronted brougham in very good order.
1 handsome strong English-built 4-seated open carriage in very good order.

Under instructions from the Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

A large quantity of brass in pig and other sundry articles.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property, opposite the Marine Lines Station.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Pestonjee Nowrojee Kharas, and with the consent of Purshotum Sewlal, the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m. sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable landed property. All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in Wellington Street, in the registration sub-district of Fort, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the late Pestonjee Nowrowjee Kharas and his tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under No. 31, containing by admeasurement 100 7-9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east by a public passage, on the west by the Wellington Street, on the north by the New Sonapore Street, and on the south formerly by the property of Dewalibhoy Narondas, but now of Mangalbhai wife of Vullabhoy Lalloobhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, solicitors, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE,

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, Bandora, near Mount Mary Church, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, duplex and hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong victoria in very good order, a handsome strong Arab galloway, set of harness, &c., &c., the property of A. W. LESTER Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF A BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS THE "CHOWK HOTEL."

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms

The bungalow, with outhouses, known as "Chowk Hotel," situated at Matheran, containing by admeasurement 5 acres and 25 goontas. The bungalow has a very large accommodation, and commands an excellent view.

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ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th May 1887.

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THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organ generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

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DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, diziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited,

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Bombay Branch.

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THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
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Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

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The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS

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BOMBAY GAZETTE

WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Departure, English Mail Steamer.
Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Band, E. Y. Regt., Yacht Club, 6 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), from Genoa; Lisnacrime (s), Middlesbrough; Chilka (s), Chittagong; Dunbar (s), Cardiff; Perim (s), Cochin; Kilwa (s), Calcutta; Gordonier (s), Sunderland; and H. M. S. Briton, Aden.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Khiwa (s), for China; Miranda (s), Dunkirk; Patna (s), and Shajehan (s), Coasts and Calcutta; Renfrew (s), Hull; and Mameluke (s), Liverpool.

Polo.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Arthur, Baker, Begbie and Graham *vs.* White—Messrs. King, Murray, Wallace, Warner and Armstrong. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

Music at the Yacht Club.—The band of the E. Y. Regiment will play the following programme of music at the Yacht Club at 6 o'clock this evening:—

Slow March	Ajax	Barrett.
Overture	Bohemian Girl	Balfe.
Selection	Madame Favart	Offenbach.
Waltzer	Casino Tanze	Gung'l.
Reminiscences of Sullivan		Arr. Winterbottom.
Gavotte	LeBijou	Kottaur.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Charge of Defamation against the *Poona Observer*.—The charge of defamation brought by Mr. S. Howard against Mr. Rustomjee Dadabhoy, the proprietor, and Mr. Cursetjee Rustomjee, printer of the *Poona Observer*, was mentioned to Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court yesterday. The complainant said that Colonel La Touche, whose evidence was to be taken by commission, was away on leave, and that no date had been fixed for the taking of the evidence. The Magistrate therefore granted a fortnight's further adjournment.

Disfiguring a Woman by means of a Corrosive Fluid.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Ryan, Kumoo Shaik Abdoola, an embroiderer by profession, was again placed at the bar on a charge of having, on the 1st ult., voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Hooseni, woman, by means of a corrosive substance. Mr. M. H. Hakim appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Hurrishunkar for the defence. The evidence of Mr. John Gallagher, house surgeon of the Jamsetjee Hospital, having been taken, his Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Conrt.

Theft.—Babajee Balloo, a labourer, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing an umbrella, valued at Rs. 1-8, the property of Waljee Tickum. The complainant, on Wednesday afternoon, visited the Victoria and Albert Museum at the Victoria Gardens. On entering the premises he left his umbrella at the doorway, and when he returned about an hour after found it missing. The policeman doing duty there arrested the accused while walking off with the umbrella from the doorway. It was subsequently identified by the complainant as his property. He was sentenced to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

Death from Apoplexy.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Henry Long, aged about 40 years. Deceased was a miner and bricklayer, and was employed by the Southern Mahratta Railway Company at Dharwar. About two days ago he arrived in Bombay from Marmagoa, where he had been to see a friend. He was putting up at the Edinburgh Hotel in Cursetjee Sooklajee Street. At about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening he was removed in an unconscious state, apparently suffering from heat apoplexy, to the hospital, where he died within an hour of admission. He was not a man of dissipated habits. The verdict was that the death of Henry Long was caused by heat apoplexy.

Births and Deaths in Bombay.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 17th May, 1887, was 380, being 34 less than the preceding week and 20 less than the week ending the 11th May, 1886, and 57 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 278 births were reported in the different districts. There was no death from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 21·51. There were 90 deaths from remittent fever, being 1 more than the last week and 27 more than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were 69, 15 and 11 last week, against 71, 13 and 8, respectively in the corresponding week of last year.

Fatal Leap from a Window.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Coombarwada, touching the death of Janoo Essoo, aged 50 years. Deceased was a cultivator who had come to Bombay about two months ago, and had been since then suffering from fever and cough. On Wednesday night he appeared to be very restless, and said he was tired of life. About midnight he jumped out of a window on the first storey of his house, while his wife and children were asleep in the same room. He fell on the paved passage immediately below. The noise caused by the fall aroused his wife, who discovered him lying moaning with his left thigh fractured. Having been removed into the street the man died immediately. A verdict was returned to the effect that the death was caused by injuries received by jumping out of a window.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the Marine Lines, touching the death of a Hindoo, name unknown, who was found lying, dead near a well on the Esplanade at half-past four o'clock yesterday morning. The body was apparently that of a Pardasee ghorawalla, and an old man, much emaciated. The body was dressed only in a dhotur, but there was found lying alongside of him on the pavement his pyrun, bundi, and cap. A red cloth lay under his head and had apparently been used as a pillow. A cotton elastic bag was round his waist, containing Rs. 2-12 in silver, and 4 pice was found in his bundee pocket. A battakie had been beaten in that vinicity, but no person came forward to identify the body. There were no external marks of violence on the body, but from the appearance of the deceased, it was judged that he had been ill. An open verdict was recorded.

Robbing a Boy of Silver Ornaments.—Shaik Dawood Hajee Oosman, described as a fireman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing silver ornaments, consisting of a necklace and a pair of wristlets, of the collective value of Rs. 7-8, from the person of a Hindoo lad aged 6 years, the son of Manajee Ragoo, a shoemaker living at the Bhendy Bazaar Road. The lad was playing about on the road in front of his house at about 10 o'clock on Wednesday, when the accused enticed him away to the Mahomedan burial ground, opposite the Northbrook Gardens at Grant Road. Here he succeeded in stripping the lad of his ornaments. The act was observed by a passerby, who brought the matter to the notice of the policeman on duty at that locality. The peon at once repaired to the burial ground, and arrested the accused with the ornaments in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Serious Charge of Assault.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Ryan commenced the hearing of a charge of assault preferred by Narayen Bhagsett, a shopkeeper, against Aga Mirza, and a charge of abetment, of assault against Narayen Gopal and Vithuldas Keshewdas. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, Mr. S. F. Billimoria for the first defendant, and Mr. Shivshunker for the third defendant, while the second defendant was unrepresented. The gist of the complaint was that the complainant had differences arising from business transactions with the latter two defendants, who hired the first defendant to create a disturbance in the complainant's house, to overawe the inmates, and to assault the complainant. It was stated that a policeman, who was called to give assistance and to arrest the first defendant, was threatened by the latter, and walked away without attending to his duty. The case has been adjourned till the 26th inst.

Military Wedding at Baroda.—On Saturday, the 14th inst., Assist. Brigade Major and Sardar Bahadur and Hon A.-D.-C Shaik Ibrahim, a veteran officer of H. M's 20th N.I., celebrated the marriage of his sons Mahmad Sariff Hakim and Gul Mahmed Hakim. The wedding procession comprised two of the best elephants of H. H. the Gaekwar, gaily caparisoned horses which were mounted by a number of men from H. H.'s Brigade who went through some athletic performances. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen and the native elite of Baroda were invited to Karim Bagh, the residence of the Sardar Bahadur. A band of one of the regiments of H. H. the Gaekwar discoursed sweet music in the compound. General Devine, who heads H. H. the Gaekwar's army, was accompanied by his staff and other officers of H. H.'s army. The General and Mr. Cursetjee, the Chief Judge of Baroda, made congratulatory speeches. After flower garlands were distributed, the guests dispersed.

A "Nautch" Party.—Mr. Nansibhoy Khairaj gave a "nautch" party on Wednesday evening, at his residence in Khoja Mohla, in connection with the marriage of his son Mahomedbhoy. Semi-circular arches of light, with many gas moons attached to them, spanned the street at either end near the house of the host. The house itself, a four-storeyed one, was brilliantly illuminated with crystal chandeliers, chrystal candelabra, and other elegant appliances, while the interior decorations were rich and attractive. The guests, among whom were many of the leading European and native citizens, were received on the ground-floor by Mr. Nansibhoy Khairaj, and were escorted by his brother, Mr. Rahimtulla Khairaj, and others to the reception-room on the third storey, where a company of "nautch" girls danced and sang. Members of his Highness the Aga Khan's family visited the bridegroom's house in the early part of the evening. Abundant refreshments were provided for the guests in a room on the second storey; and the party, which continued till a late hour, proved a very pleasant one.

Rukhmabai's Case.—Dewan Bahadur R. Ragoonath Row, the Prime Minister of Indore, writes to the *Madras Times*:—"I read with interest the views of 'Native Thinker' in your issue of the 8th instant, about Rukhmabai's case. No man can doubt his capacity to entertain correct views on various subjects: but he has apparently forgotten to say what he would do in similar cases. Say, I had a granddaughter who had been betrothed but would not go to her intended husband, to live with him as his wife; or, one who had been married for some time, but would not live any longer with him as his wife—would he agree to have her sent to the civil or criminal jail for her obstinacy in refusing to act up to his advice to her, to go and live with her husband? Supposing her husband refused to receive her into his house, would he like to see him sent to jail? I am sure he would not like the idea of imprisonment in either case? 'Do to others as you would wish to be done to you,' is a golden principle. Acting upon it, very few are apt to think wrongly. In this case, unfortunately for 'Native Thinker,' he did not think of this one point. To send a girl to the company of felons or liars, simply because she refused the company of a husband or a would-be husband, is so barbarous that it is a wonder to me how any sane man can think of it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Captain H. Morland presiding. The following members were present:—Drs. Thomas Blaney, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Phillip DeSouza, and Rustomjee Nusserwanjee Khory, Colonel Merewether, R.E., Captains G. W. Martin and Selby, R.E., Surgeon-Major G. Waters, Messrs. Hormusjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Damodar Tapidas, Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Narayen Khote, Fazulbhoy Visram, Richard Edwin Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Jalbhoy Ardaseer Sett, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Karsandas Vallabhdas, Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff, Harold King, Mahomad Hussein Hakim, Mirza Hussein Khan, Muljee Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Nowrojee Byramjee Suntook, Purshotumdas MunguldasNathubhoy, Raghunath Narayen Khote, C.I.E., Rehmubhoy Allana, Shivjee Dhurmajee, Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt, C.S.I., C.I.E., Tribhownadas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, E. F. Underwood, and Vandrawundas Ramchunder Luxumonjee.

MEETINGS OF THE CORPORATION.

Before proceeding with the business of the day, the chairman informed the meeting that, in accordance with a very general desire expressed to have a day fixed for their meetings, he had decided to call a meeting of the Corporation on the second Thursday of each month. (Hear, hear.)

MR. OLLIVANT'S LEAVE.

The Corporation recorded the Government resolution, sanctioning the leave of absence to Mr. E. C. K. Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, for nine months and fifteen days, with permission to extend the leave for a further period not exceeding one year. The Corporation also recorded another resolution of Government, stating that the Governor-in-Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. L. Charles, C.S., to act as Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, during Mr. Ollivant's absence.

THE MARKETS QUESTION.

The following report of the committee appointed to enquire into the question whether new markets should be provided by the Municipality or by private parties, was read:—

In accordance with the resolution of the Corporation passed on the 14th March 1887, the committee having held two meetings (on the 28th March 1887, and 3rd May 1887), and considered the question carefully with the Municipal Commissioner and the Superintendent of Markets, together with letter No. 377, dated the 11th April 1887, from the Municipal Commissioner, and accompaniments thereto, beg to report as follows:—

(1.) That in future all public markets be provided and maintained by the Municipality, and that no new private markets be sanctioned.

(2.) That the sites proposed by the Municipal Commissioner for new markets, as per statement accompanying his letter No. 377, dated 11th April 1887, be approved, omitting the question of cost.

T. Blaney.
J. R. Duxbury.
Bomonjee Pestonjee Master.

3rd May 1887.

I approve of this report, and will go further and suggest an additional Municipal market in a suitable place for the use of the numerous residents of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and Tardeo. I have no doubt it will prove to be as profitable as any other market. Fazulbhoy Visram.

I was unable to attend the second meeting held on the 3rd instant, as I had another official engagement at the appointed time on that day.

At the first and only meeting at which I was present, I expressed an opinion favourable to all the markets being provided and maintained by the Municipality, provided that they saw their way to meeting immediate pressing market wants as acknowledged by Mr. Ollivant. On this most important point, Mr. Ollivant's letter of the 11th April is silent.

I can only repeat, therefore, that unless the Municipality see their way to at once meet the expense of erecting the markets where the want is being so much felt, they should take advantage of the best private enterprise to relieve the public of the serious inconvenience to which they have long been subjected.

The private markets could be erected under conditions and rules, such as would secure complete Municipal control and satisfactory sanitary arrangements.
6th May 1887. Frank H. Souter.

I was unable to attend the first meeting and was not informed of the second.

But I concur in the report, and also in Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram's suggestion, that a market should be provided for the supply of Malabar Hill, Breach Candy, and adjacent districts.

James Arnott, M. D.,
7th May 1887. Surgeon-Major.

The following correspondence was also submitted:—

Bombay, 11th April 1887.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

Sir,—With reference to a recent discussion in the Town Council on the subject, I have the honour to forward a statement of the existing public and private markets in the city and of the localities in which new public markets are desirable. I also forward copy of a report of the Health Officer, who, under instructions from me, made a special inspection of all the existing private markets.

2. I think that steps should be taken as soon as possible to provide new public market accommodation where it is required, together with the necessary extension of the present Crawford Market and the Erskine Road and Bhuleshwar Markets. I have asked the Executive Engineer to furnish estimates in the first instance including cost of ground where new land will have to be acquired) for a new market at Colaba, and for the extensions above referred to. I think that, as opportunities occur, public markets should take the place of all existing private markets, and that no new private markets should be sanctioned except upon the express understanding that they are to serve a temporary purpose.

3. I have sent a copy of this letter and its accompaniments to the committee of the Corporation, now engaged in the consideration of the question.—I have, &c.

E. C. K. Ollivant,
Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 5th [illegible] 1887.

To the Municipal Commissioner.

Sir,—I have the honour to offer the following opinion on the private markets of Bombay:—

The sanitary condition of the private markets is generally bad; they are surrounded by buildings, some of them are between crowded rooms; they have neither the facilities for drainage or ventilation, nor the amount of space around them and openness which markets ought to have to keep them clean and sweet, and to accommodate without crushing of the people who use them. They are confined in space, and the public have not the conveniences which they ought to have in purchasing.

The large private markets of most importance are the Cheera Bazaar, Dhobi Talao, Oomercarry and Byculla.

The Cheera Bazaar Market is the least objectionable of the large markets, but it is not now adequate to the wants or the sanitary requirements of a market in this locality. It is enclosed by buildings, it is confined, the accommodation is insufficient, its sanitary condition is bad. The private market at Dhobi Talao is in an objectionable position, crowded rooms approach it on the sides, the market space is small, facilities for sanitation imperfect.

The private market at Byculla is in a very objectionable state; it is between ranges of rooms, the sanitation is defective, and there are neither facilities to keep the market in a cleanly state, nor to meet the convenience of the public. I found the space around the market this morning very dirty and the condition of the ground bad.

The private market at Oomercarry is in a confined position, its ventilation and lighting are very imperfect, its sanitary condition is bad, it has neither the facilities necessary to keep a market clean and sweet or the conveniences to the public. I reported on the unfavourable condition of this market some years ago.

These are the large markets, and I have no hesitation in saying that they are all in a bad sanitary condition, and that they do not fulfil the conditions which private market in any position in the city ought to be expected to fulfil.

The vegetable market at Parel Road has an insufficient approach; it is in a bad sanitary state, and it is not equal to the requirements which a private market ought to fulfil.

The other private markets are small; they are all in a bad sanitary condition for markets, neither having the facilities for sanitation which they ought to possess, nor the conveniences which the public ought to have in markets. A new market is being completed at DeLisle Road, but as it is not yet in use, I need not refer to it beyond stating that it is in a more open position than the old markets. In conclusion, it appears to me that looking at the increase of population in the city,—the great crowds of people to be accommodated, who ought to be accommodated without crushing, in the markets in good positions and attractive, that is, where markets are in convenient positions, the fact that the sanitary condition of markets—private—is not becoming better—becoming worse as they are being more enclosed, the provision of new markets near the localities now occupied by private markets ought to be undertaken by the Municipality. The present private markets are not equal to meet the wants which ought to be met by markets in this city, and they are not in the sanitary condition which all markets ought to be in for this city.

I have not referred to the extension of public markets now necessary, although I think such extension ought to be carried out at Nall Bazar, Bhuleshwar and Crawford Markets.—I have, &c.,

T. S. Weir,
Health Officer.

The following statements were submitted giving a list of the existing markets, both public and private:—

PUBLIC MARKETS.

Existing Markets.	Initial cost of each market. Rs.	Gross Revenue per annum. Rs.	Net Revenue per annum. Rs.
Fort	22,067	7,440	4,440
A. C. Markets	11,39,411	72,852	38,592
Null Bazaar or Erskine Road	1,50,770	40,444	29,808
Bhuleshwar	64,781	6,480	2,136
Pedder Market	80,000	2,088	......
Total	14,57,029	1,29,304	74,978

PRIVATE MARKETS.

Existing Markets.	Gross Revenue per annum. Rs.	Net Revenue per annum. Rs.
Dhobi Talao	3,816	2,040
Chira Bazaar	5,400	3,756
Dady Suntook Lane	1,200	1,068
Don Tad 2nd Row	900	336
Umarkhari	5,100	3,492
Khetwady Main Road	600	228
Byculla	2,400	1,308
Parel Road	4,800	3,996
Haines Road	360	......
Tank Bunder	600	78
Parel Chawl	3,600	2,880
Bhoewada	240	264
Parel Village	180	144
Lower Mahim	600	288
Upper Mahim	2,400	1,524
Dadar	360	......
Wadalla	120	120
Total	32,676	21,462

The localities where new markets are required are the following with the estimated cost of each:—Colaba, Rs. 50,000; Umarkhari, Rs. 60,000; Parel, Rs. 40,000; Chandanwady, Rs. 80,000; Upper Mahim, Rs. 30,000; Byculla, Rs. 40,000; Kamathipoora, Rs. 15,000, exclusive of ground; Dadar, Rs. 35,000; and Tank Bunder, Rs. 30,000.

Dr. Blaney proposed the adoption of the committee's report. He observed that the Municipality had not done all that it might have done in the way of providing large and commodious public markets for the food supply of Bombay. Such markets as were established by the Municipality were undoubtedly the best markets in Bombay. The Municipal Commissioner's scheme regarding new markets was well thought out, and they might be constructed one by one as the funds of the Municipality would admit in those parts of the city where they were required. If individual members of the Corporation thought that other markets besides those proposed were desirable in certain localities, their proposal would receive, no doubt, a fair consideration at the hands of the Corporation. Private markets, it was urged, had proved a failure.

Captain Martin seconded the proposition, observing that they had only to look at the report to see that private markets had proved a failure.

Dr. R. N. Khory moved an amendment that "in the opinion of the Corporation it is very desirable to encourage as much as possible private enterprise, and consequently the Town Council be requested to give sanction to the erection of a private market at Dhobie Talao, Trinity Chapel Street, by Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy." The speaker commenced by observing that the committee's was virtually the report of the Commissioner and the Superintendent of Markets. While fully agreeing with the Commissioner that more markets were required to be established in various parts of the city for the convenience of the people, the speaker urged that private enterprise should be encouraged. The proposed market at Dhobie Talao was likely to fulfil all the sanitary conditions that were necessary. Any one who would take the trouble to go to Dhobie Talao would see that in point of ventilation, drainage and accommodation the new market which was in course of construction there was calculated to be all that could be desired. The Municipality did not get at the utmost more than 5 per cent. from their own markets, and he was sure the Corporation would not sanction a loan for the purpose of constructing markets that would yield 5 per cent. only. They had seen from experience that in certain cases municipal markets had become a very costly luxury. (Hear, hear.)

The amendment was seconded by Mr. M H. Hakim.

Mr. Bomonji Pestonji Master, referring to the figures given in the above tables, pointed out that the Crawford Markets fetched only 3½ per cent. on the amount spent on it, while they had to pay 5 and 6 per cent. to their creditors. Then, again, the Pedder Market, which served to perpetuate the name of one of their most respected Commissioners, was built at a cost of Rs. 80,000, and its gross revenue was Rs. 2,088 and up-keep Rs. 3,108. So it was actually maintained at a loss. (Hear, hear.) If, therefore, they could find private individuals ready to undertake the construction of markets at their own risk, let them be permitted to do so.

Sir Frank Souter said that he was appointed a member of the Markets committee, but he did not wish it to be understood that he approved or concurred in the report of that committee. The committee stated that in future all public markets should be provided and maintained by the Municipality, and that no private markets should be sanctioned, and that the sites proposed by the Commissioner for the new markets be approved of without any reference, however, to the question of costs. (Hear, hear.) Now the costs were the very back-bone of the whole question. If the Corporation could see their way to come forward with the costs of providing the new markets, then he would most certainly say that they should be built by the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) But if their own finances did not allow them to entertain such a proposition, then he did not see why private markets should not be allowed to be established in places where the want was greatly felt. (Hear, hear.) Nothing had been stated either in Mr. Ollivant's report or by any one else how the ways and means were to be had, if they were to have municipal markets alone. If they could not have their own markets, the next best thing was to afford relief to people by allowing private individuals to build markets under certain rules and regulations made to secure sanitation. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. DeSouza concurred with the committee in so far as they had stated that if the Municipality was prepared to maintain markets, they should have the preference over private individuals. But if the Corporation were not in a position to supply a much-needed want in any locality, then he would certainly say with Sir Frank Souter that private enterprise should be encouraged. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Selby was sorry that he could not be in favour of the adoption of the report. Because the Municipality had built a certain number of markets, he did not see why they should stop private individuals from establishing them where the public should feel their want. He was entirely for free-trade in this matter. (Hear, hear.) He believed he was right in saying that before any private market could be established, it had to be sanctioned by the Town Council, and that the Town Council have had it absolutely in their power to make any conditions they liked as to a private market, or to refuse permission to build one. It appeared to him that the Act, as it stood, vested this power in the Council, and that being the case, he was sure Dr. Blaney would agree with him that any resolution in which they were to affirm the proposition that there should be no private markets would be practically inoperative. While he would vote for the construction of any Municipal market, he would not oppose the establishment of private markets.

Mr Dosabhoy Framji perfectly agreed with Sir Frank Souter that if the Municipality were not in a position to have their own markets, then certainly they must encourage private enterprise. He, however, objected to the form of Dr. Khory's amendment, inasmuch as the Corporation had not the application of Adamji Peerbhoy before it, and the question of granting or withholding permission in that case entirely rested with the Town Council, which ought not to be hampered in its deliberations by making such a request from the Corporation as was contemplated in the amendment.

Mr. Kapadia was of opinion that private enterprise in regard to markets had turned out a perfect failure.

Mr. R. N. Khote said that if section 241 afforded ample power to the Municipality to compel the owner or farmer or occupier of a private market to make such sanitary provisions as were required by the Commissioner. If all the sanitary requirements were faithfully attended to, no complaints would arise on the score of insanitation. If private markets were in the condition they were said to be by the Health Officer, then that was simply owing to the failure of the Health Department to discharge its duty. (Hear, hear.) Municipal markets had in several cases entailed a loss upon the Corporation, and the speaker did not think they should launch again into an enterprise in which they had already burnt their fingers. He was of opinion that private enterprise would certainly be better than Municipal enterprise. A private individual would naturally manage his market in a very economical way and would not see the necessity of employing a superintendent and deputy superintendents, and inspectors and what not. (Laughter.)

Dr. Khory was here allowed permission to amend his proposition, which then ran as follows:—That in the opinion of the Corporation it is very desirable not to confine the erection of markets to the Municipality alone, but that private enterprise, wherever properly conducted, should be encouraged.

Mr. J. R. Duxbury said, one of the reasons why he thought the Municipality should be the owners of the markets was that they were a source of profit. ("Question") They could be better controlled and their sanitary arrangements could be properly looked after. The markets in the hands of private individuals were not at all public markets in the proper sense of the term. —(A voice. They are private markets).—Yes, they were private markets, but they were allowed for a public purpose. (Laughter). If the Municipality had about a dozen substantial and commodious markets, they would serve the purpose of 20 or 30 private markets of the kind they saw in this city. In Manchester, which as a large cotton manufacturing town corresponded with Bombay, the markets were owned entirely by the Municipality. He saw no difficulty in obtaining a loan to supply the city with such markets as might be found necessary. (Hear, hear.)

Captain Martin observed that they often heard members talking about the wishes of the people. Now in this particular case, the "people" were not those who went to make purchases in the markets, but those who built them and made a profit from them. (Hear, hear). If they asked the people of Bombay their opinion on the question of markets, he was perfectly sure that every one of them would say "let the Municipality own the markets, and not private individuals."

Mr. K. M. Shroff said he had always been of opinion that so far as any work for the comfort and convenience of the city could be done by any extraneous agency, the Municipality ought not to interfere, inasmuch as the Municipality had a lot of its own legitimate work before it, which at times it found itself unable to cope with.

Dr. Blaney, in the course of an animated reply, said that the principle which had actuated him in bringing forward his proposition that day, had been the principle which he had cherished for the last 25 years. He had put forward his proposition in the full belief, that it would tend to the benefit of the city; but from what he had seen of the proceedings, it was apparent that he would not win the day.

Dr. Khory's amendment was then carried by 25 votes to 10.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. R. N. Khote moved "That, as recommended by the Town Council, sanction be given to the payment of advances, to meet the cost of works and supplies provided for in the 7-lakhs Sanitary Works Loan and Tansa Water Works Loan, such advances being made from the available balance of—(1.) Surplus Cash Balance; (2.) Unexpended balance of the 44-lakhs Sanitary Works Loans; (3.) Municipal Building Fund." Mr. Khote said the Government having delayed permission to raise the loan, the Town Council had to come to the Corporation for the money which was urgently needed to meet certain liabilities which had been incurred.

The proposition was seconded by Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner explained that the grant which was applied for, did not at all involve them in any new expenditure, because the expenditure had already been sanctioned by the Corporation. The principal item that had necessitated the expenditure of six lakhs-and-a-quarter was on account of a certain arrangement made for the purchase of pipes required for the Tansa works. Mr. Ollivant had completed the arrangement with the Bank to pay for the pipes, by which the Municipality had gained a very favourable rate of exchange in consideration of their paying a large sum immediately, instead of paying remittances as they became due. The amount they had now to pay at once was £48,000. The Government had not accorded their sanction to the loan, owing to some difficulty raised by the Accountant-General.

The proposition was then unanimously agreed to, and the Corporation adjourned.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

The following were the scores in a match between the Baroda Club and the Parsees on Saturday:—

PARSEES.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
P R Kothavala, b Lynn	0	b Lynn	4
T R Kothavala, b Devine	6	b Lynn	12
P F Contractor, b Devine	0	Watson, b Lynn	0
C Thanavala, c R Hardie, b Lynn	4	b Lynn	0
K Daruwala, run out, b Devine	0	b Devine	3
N R Kothavala, b Devine	0	not out	31
R Dadachanji, b Devine	3	b Devine	0
N Thanavala, b Lynn	0	b Devine	6
S. Contractor, not out	0	b Devine	0
M Thanavala, run out, b Devine	2	l w, b Lynn	0
S Docter, b Lynn	0	b Devine	0
Extras	6	Extras	7
Total	15	Total	66

BARODA CLUB.

1st Innings.	
J Devine, b N Kothavala	4
R Hardie, b Daruvala	17
W Hardie, b Daruvala	31
S Lynn, c Daruvala, b N Kothavala	46
Lieut Wagentreiber, c and b Daruvala	0
Lieut Watson, b N Kothavala	19
Bappoo, b P Kothavala	10
Marthan Rao, b Daruvala	0
Khudabux, b P Kothavala	0
Roopsingh, b P Kothavala	0
Baldeoursad, not out	4
Extras	29
Total	157

H. M. TROOPSHIP JUMNA.

H. M. S. Jumna, the last of the homeward-bound troopships of the season, which brought to Bombay in the early part of February last, the Durham L. I. and other details from Portsmouth, sails this morning for England. She carries 49 officers, 17 ladies, 21 children, 702 men, including warrant officers, 25 women, and 72 children, belonging to details. The names of the officers are:—Cols W L Yonge, RA, W Leet, 2nd Somerset Regt, C J Burnett, 2nd E Y Regt, and Col and Mrs O R Middleton, 2nd Rl Lancaster Regt; Surg-Majors R de la Corbett, Bl Med Staff; Surg-Major F A Davy; Surg-Major and Mrs and Miss Kirwan, Bl Med. Staff; Majors J Biscoe, Bl Staff Corps and E R Evans, Bl Wales Fus; Capt J Mathews, Bl Retired List; Surg and Mrs J Lewtas, IMS; Capts H P Burn, Mad. Rifle Bgde, and S H Harrison, Liverpool Regt; Surg F H Barton, Mad Med Staff; Capt and Mrs W G Straghan, 2nd Norfolk Regt; Capt Bailward, Bl R A; Capt and Mrs W J Robertson and 3 children, Bl RHA; Surg and Mrs A H Dixon, Mad Med Staff; Capts W J Honner, Bl RA, W Hardisty, 1st Worctr Regt, K H Randolph, Bl RE, M G Jacson, 2nd Devon Regt, and A L Hughes, Bo Staff Corps; Mr Gladstone, Bl CS; Mr T S Edwards, I Marine; Lieut and Mrs Onslow and child, Bl Staff Corps; Lieuts R L Heygate, Bl RHA, A M C Date, Bl RA, C A Kemball, Bo Staff Corps, W J Ley, N Staffrd Regt, F C Logan Horne, Mad Staff Corps, W G Bowes, Bl Scot Fus, F D Scott, 2nd Oxford, C Davis, Bl Staff Corps, G W Rawlins, Bl Staff Corps, and L Herbert, Bl Staff Corps; Lieut and Adjt, W Noris, 1st Suffolk; Lieuts E D Harvest, Midx Regt, J L Parker, Bl RA, J R Sergeant, Bl RE, J Berkley, Bl RA, W S Smyth, Warwick Regt, and W Lamport, RA; Qr-Mr and Mrs J Carr and 2 children, Devon Regt; Lieuts C Ross, Nofolk Regt, F D Behrend, W Riding, and J Parker, S W Borderers; Mrs Lincoln, wife of Lieut G W Lincoln and child, Bo Staff Corps; Mrs Grant, wife of Lieut J Grant and 2 children, Bo Staff Corps; Mrs St John, wife of Lieut St John, Rl Artillery; Mrs Dibben, wife of Vet-Surg A P Dibben and 4 children, AVD; Mrs Goldie, wife of Vet-Surg M Goldie, AVD, widow and 2 children of Hon Surg Hall, A Hospital N Corps; widow of late Hon Major P Murray and child; Mrs Shopland of I Marine; and son of Major Burton, Norfolk Regt.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following are the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 17th inst:—

Karachi.—Strong monsoonish winds. River at Kotri on 16th, 9 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Kharif transplanting commenced in Ghorabari and Shahbandar Talukas; rabi crop of mung pulse injured by dews in Sakro Taluka. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice, and bajri in Karachi 22, 30, and 32; and Tatta 22, 42, and 40, respectively.

Shikarpur.—River 8 6-12 feet against 8 5-12 feet on same date last year. Rabi harvesting over; kharif preparations commencing. Fever in three, small-pox in seven, and cattle-disease in four talukas. Days hot. Rice, wheat, and jowari in Sukkur 22, 24, and 40; Shikarpur 20, 22½ and 40; and Larkhana 20, 26, and 42 pounds per rupee respectively.

Hyderabad.—Rabi harvesting continued in six talukas; kharif cultivation in progress. Rain 33 cents accompanied hailstones in Hala. Fever in three and small-pox in one taluka. River at Kotri on 16th, 9 feet 5 inches against 14 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Wheat 22, bajri 37½, jowari 40, rice white 20, and red 30 pounds per rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rabi harvesting completed. Heat diminished; nights cool. Public health good. Wheat 23, rice 20, jowari 45, and bajri 46 pounds per rupee.

Ahmedabad.—Rabi harvesting and cotton-picking completed; land being manured in two talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28 and bajri 31 pounds per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Weather cloudy. Field work begun. Three cases of small-pox in Godhra, 2 in Dohad; dysentery in Kalol continues. Bajri 33, wheat 20, and maize 48 pounds.

Kaira.—Land being manured. Measles to a slight extent in Nadiad and Borsad Talukas; slight fever in Borsad Taluka; small-pox to a slight extent among cattle in Mehmadabad, Thasra, and Borsad Talukas. Bajri 34, wheat 24, and rice 23½ pounds.

Broach.—Preparations for kharif sowing continue. Cattle-disease in Vagra and Hansot continues; small-pox in A'mod. Rice 21, bajri 29, and jowari 32 pounds per rupee.

Surat.—Land being prepared for kharif. Fever and small-pox in Bardoli Taluka. Jowari 36 and nagli 44 pounds.

Khandesh.—Weather hot. Rain in eight talukas; maximum 1 inch 53 cents in Chalisgaon, minimum 8 cents in Parola Petta. Cholera in Pachora and Savda, cases 56, fatal 28; ague in one and small-pox in eight talukas. Prices stationary.

Nasik.—Rabi threshing nearly completed; land being prepared for kharif sowing. Rain in six talukas; maximum at Niphad 1 inch 47 cents, minimum at Sinnar 26 cents, which slightly damaged unthreshed crops. Small-pox at Yeola; otherwise public health good. Prices stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 11th to 14th, afterwards nil. Vapour in air normal. Wind normal from 11th to 15th. Abnormal wind northerly on 16th and 17th.

Thana.—Rain 1 inch 7 cents. Cholera in Murbad and Bhiwndi Talukas, cases 5 fatal; small-pox in one taluka; slight fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka. Second sort rice 22 pounds.

Kolaba.—(Report for the week ending 16th instant.)—Fever in Pen and Panvel, small-pox in Alibag and Panvel, and measles in Pen Taluka; cattle-disease in Panvel, Mangaon, and Mahad Talukas. Soil being prepared for kharif. Rice second sort 26, and tur dal second sort 21½ pounds per rupee.

Ratnagiri.—Rain 25 cents, total 89 cents. Land being prepared for next season; reaping of rabi completed. Weather hot and cloudy. Slight fever in two, measles in two, and cattle-disease in parts of six talukas. Nagli 19-78, vari 16-24, and rice 12-57.

Poona.—Rain 1 inch 6 cents at Indápur. Land under preparation for cultivation in Indápur, Purandhar, and Bhimthadi Talukas. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in a village in Purandhar Taluka. Bajri 44 and jowari 56 pounds in the district, and bajri 37 and jowari 43 pounds per rupee in Poona City.

Ahmednagar.—Slight rain in Nevasa. Bajri 56 and jowari 65 pounds.

Sholapur.—Rain in Sholapur 1 inch 65 cents, Balsi 60, Karmala 26, and Sangora 25 cents. Lands being prepared for kharif crops. Cattle-disease in Sholapur and Pandharpur Talukas; cholera in Sholapur, Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur, and Sangola Talukas, cases 152, fatal 63. Jowari 62½ and bajri 53 1-5 pounds.

Satara.—Cholera in Khanapur and Khatao, also in Tasgaon, 220 cases, 77 fatal; cattle-disease in seven talukas. Bajri 44-23 and jowari 45-17.

Bijapur.—Rain maximum in Hungund 2 inches 18 cents, minimum in Sindgi 4 cents; none elsewhere. Ploughing operation continues. Cattle-disease in Indi, Sindgi, Bagevadi, and Bagalkot: small-pox in Indi. Jowari 64 and bajri 59 pounds.

Belgaum.—Rain 3 inches 2 cents in Athni, 1 inch 8 cents in Parasgad, none in Belgaum and elsewhere. Paddy sowing commenced in Belgaum and Khanapur Talukas. Cattle-disease in four talukas. Jowari 46 and bajri 50 pounds per rupee.

Dharwar.—Rain in Mundargi 1 inch 12 cents, in Nargund 84 cents, and slight in two talukas. Ground being prepared for early crops; sowing of rice commenced in Mugud, and retarded in some places for want of rain; scarcity of fodder in Navalgund and of drinking water in Gadag, Karaigi, and Kod Talukas. Public health generally good; slight fever in Gadag, and small-pox in Navalgund. Rice 24 and jowari 56 19.40 pounds per rupee.

Kanara.—Sowing continues in Honavar, Siddapur, and Supa Talukas. Slight fever in Sirsi and Haliyal. Rain in Honavar 46 cents, Karwar 2 inches 44 cents, and Kumta 1 inch 26 cents. Rice common Karwar and district average 13 seers per rupee.

Rajkot.—Weather warm and cloudy. Measles in Dhrol, Dhrapha, and Gadka; small-pox in Dhrapha. Wheat 25, bajri 24, and jowari 30 pounds.

Wadhwan.—Weather hot and cloddy. General health good Bajri 26, jowari 30, and wheat 26 pounds per rupee.

Baroda.—Public health good; measles in Amreli. Land under preparation, for cultivation. Bajri 28, wheat 18, and rice 18 pounds.

General Remarks—More or less rain in parts of thirteen districts. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation everywhere, and early kharif sowing commenced in parts of five districts. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of ten, small-pox in parts of eight, and cholera in parts of four districts.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT

Maximum Rates

	Rs.	a.	p.
Daily Prices—Beef—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	2	6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	1	6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb	0	1	6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	3
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	3	6
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	5	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	3
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	1	9
Oxtail, each	0	2	6
Sirloin, per lb.	0	3	6
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	0
Beef salt, English, per lb	0	3	6

Mutton—	1st Sort.			2nd Sort.		
Saddle, per lb. Rs.	0	4	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	0	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	6
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	6	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	2	9

	Rs.	a.	p.
Pork (Fresh and Salt)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	6
Bacon per lb	0	4	6
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	8	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	12	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
Firewood—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	8	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	3	12	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	6
Aine, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	3	8	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	6
Kurmell, per candy	4	12	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	6	8	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
Pickles, Country—			
Mango, per seer	0	1	0
Lime, per seer	0	1	3
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	3
Do. small, per seer	0	1	0
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6
Milk and Butter—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	6
Jagree, per maund	2	4	0
Butter, English, per tin	0	15	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	13	0
Oil—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	3	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	2	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	4	0
Castor Oil, per maund	2	12	0
Bread—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	7
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
Dry Fish—			
Pomfret, white, large, each	0	1	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Surmaye, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Palah, large, each	0	2	6
Do. small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	8
Wagtee, large, per dozen	0	1	6
Do. small, per dozen	0	0	9
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Doungry fish, each	0	1	6
Sugar—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	3	0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	10	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
Grain—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	12	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	9	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	0	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	12	0
Ooreed Ghogbary	3	10	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. Cutch, per phurra	3	12	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4	12	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	6	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	4	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	0	0
Do. (old), per phurra	1	14	0
Oats, per phurra	5	8	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	8	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	8	0
Moong, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	0	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	6	0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2	0	0
Peas, per phurra	3	4	0
Toor, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	6	0	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3	0	0
Kong, per phurra	2	10	0
Lamb (Large)—			
Hind Quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do.	1	0	0
Hind do. 2nd sort	1	0	0
Fore do. do.	0	12	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	7	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	4	0
Do. salt, country	0	4	6
Ghee—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	6	0
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	0
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
Vegetables—			
Potatoes, Australia, small, per maund.	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	0	6
Potatoes, Mahableshwar, large, per maund	2	0	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	0
Do. do. small, per maund,	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. Poona or Surat, large, per maund	1	0	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	6
Do. small, per maund	0	12	0
Do. do. per seer	0	0	4
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	8
Do. red, per seer	0	0	6
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbages large each	0	7	0
Do. small each	0	3	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	3
Lettuces, each	0	0	9
Beet, large, each	0	1	3
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	2	0
Tomatoes per seer	0	0	7
French Beans, per seer	0	1	6
Knol Khol, per dozen	0	12	0
Brinjals Bombay, per dozen	0	7	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	11	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	5	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	0	3
Water cresses	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	5	0	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	0	0
Betelnut, per maund	5	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	6
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Janghbohar	6	0	0
Fruits—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	3	0
Do. small, each	0	0	9
Pomeloes, large, each	2	0	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	1	4	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	8	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	12	0
Melons, water, large, each	1	0	0
Do. do. small, each	0	5	0
Do. Musk, large, each	0	3	0
Do. do. small, each	0	1	0
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	6	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	4	0
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	3	0
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes, sweet per dozen	1	0	0
Do. sour per dozen	0	2	0
Pomegranate, Bombay, per dozen	1	8	0
Mangoes, Afoos, per dozen	5	0	0
Do. Payree per dozen	2	0	0
Do. common, do.	1	0	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	3	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	2	0
Chekoos per dozen	0	12	0
Peaches per dozen	1	0	0
Moosoonbees per seer	2	0	0
Fresh Fish—			
Pomfret white large per pair	1	2	0
Do. do. medium per pair	0	8	0
Do. do. small, per pair	0	0	6
Surmaye each large	3	0	0
Do. do. small per each	1	8	0
Bouie very large per dozen	12	0	0
Bouie large, per dozen	4	0	0
Bhing large per each	0	8	0
Do. do. small per each	0	3	6
Prawns large per dozen	0	4	0
Prawns small per dozen	0	1	0
Shrimp per score	0	0	6
Bumlows per score	0	3	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	0
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	3
Crabs, each	0	0	9
Lobsters each	0	1	3

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19.

WE have had very free arrivals of Cotton and Wheat during the past week, and shipments of these articles in fulfilment of former contracts have been proportionately large, but new business in them has been comparatively insignificant, home values for the time being showing a decided margin against exporters. In Seeds, transactions are circumscribed by the paucity of supplies, the crops of both Linseed and Rapeseed turning out to be even smaller than was anticipated. Freights have quietened down considerably in the interval since last mail, and £1-5 ready, £1-2-6 June loading are now the current quotations for U. K or Continent. Imports maintain somewhere about their previous level of values, but there is next to nothing doing in them. Money has again become easier, but Sterling Exchange has maintained a comparatively steady tone. Government Paper is firm; Shares are steady in value, in many cases even dearer, but there is no speculative activity apparent.

MONEY.—The last weekly return of the Bank of Bombay showed no very important change in position and that not in favor of increased ease, but the outside market has throughout given evidence of weakness, and with the bazaar offering accommodation freely at 2 per cent. under the Bank minimum, it is no matter for surprise that the Directors have to-day reduced their charges one per cent., making their minimum for advances against Government Paper 7 per cent. per annum.

Outside fixed loans are offering at 6, perhaps 5, per cent., but a firm impression appears to pervade mercantile circles, both European and Native, that we have a long interval of cheap money in prospect, and borrowers are consequently very chary of doing more than they can help.

From Calcutta we learn by wire that the Cash Balances of the Bank of Bengal are down 12 lakhs on the week, and their minimum rate remains unchanged at 8 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—The past week in Sterling Exchange has been to a great extent a counterpart of the preceding, a weaker tone with a slight decline having characterised the first few days with a recovery to about the previous level towards the close. On Thursday last our closing quotations were 1s. 4 13-16d. for demand Bank Bills, 1s. 4 31-32d. for 3 months' Credits. Mail-day brought a partial decline of 1-32d., which was repeated again on Saturday, but on Monday the market recovered to Friday's level and on Tuesday the Banks, while only advancing their buying rates 1-32d., were sellers of their own paper at a rise of 1-16d. Yesterday was without special change, and this morning consequent on the comparatively full rates obtained at the weekly biddings for Councils—4½ lakhs of bills having been taken up at 1s. 4 13-16d. and 40 lakhs wire transfers at 1s. 4 27-32d.—we opened with a quiet but steady appearance. In the afternoon, however, a somewhat easier tendency was induced by the reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount, and we close at the following rates for ready bills:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	1s. 4 27-32d.	"
Do.	4 "	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 4 15-16d.	"
Credits	3 "	1s. 5d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5 3-32d.	"
Documents	3 "	1s. 5 1-32d.	"
Do.	6 "	1s. 5⅛d.	"
Francs	3 "	1·79	"
Do.	6 "	1·80½	"

For the two last mails of this month a reduction of 1-32d. would be made, and after that 1-16d. per rupee per month up to September, but at these differences there has been, if anything, less anxiety to buy and more willingness to sell for future delivery than formerly. The cause of this is to be found in the absence of demand for remittance owing to the limited extent of import trade passing, and this feature, as we have previously suggested, may lend a certain amount of steadiness to the market for some time to come. It is not, however, a sufficient basis on which to anticipate higher rates, as imports, if slack now, will have to be reckoned with later on, while there is always the Council drafts in the background as an effectual check on any important advance. The amount negotiated by the India Office last week was 62 lakhs, making with yesterday's allotments about 345 lakhs since the commencement of the financial year. On the weekly average, however, this gives very little beyond what has to be placed all through the year, and people who find fault with the present liberal sales are apt to lose sight of this important fact.

For Bar Silver the latest quotation we have from London is 43⅞d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 4 25-32d. per rupee. The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the return published in to-day's *Government Gazette*, is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 7th May 1887	56,38,524
Silver received during the week	14,55,572
	70,94,096
New coin paid during the week	10,00,000
	60,94,096
Silver belonging to private individuals	14,07,041
	75,01,137
Last week	73,71,640

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Values have again had an upward tendency owing to the increasing ease in money, and a considerable business has been transacted since last mail-day. Fours opened at Rs. 96 11-16, from which they advanced on Saturday to Rs. 96⅞, and on Monday to Rs. 97. Th latter figure remained the quotation until to-day, when a rise to Rs. 97⅛ was established, and at that the market is very firm. Fours-and-a-half have not been largely dealt in, but they have improved in sympathy with Fours from Rs. 100⅜ to Rs. 101.

Municipal 5 per cent. bonds stand at Rs. 100¾, Port Trust 4 per cents. are down to Rs. 91.

SHARES.—A very firm tone has been apparent in all leading shares, less in consequence of present buying than in anticipation of speculation later on owing to cheaper money. In *Bank* shares, Bank of Bombays only receive attention, but they have been in exceptional request, and have advanced from Rs. 755 to Rs. 760. *Press* Companies on the whole are very firm, and our quotations show an improvement of Rs. 5 in Bombay and Mofussil, Rs. 15 in French Press, and Rs. 2½ in Berars and New Indian. *Spinning* and *Weaving Mills*, although scarcely so strong at the close owing to the firmer appearance of Cotton, are nevertheless higher on the week by Rs. 35 in Indian Manufacturing and Imperial, Rs. 30 in Bombay United, Rs. 20 in Morarjee Goculdas, Rs. 10 in Albert Edward, Manockjee Petit, Jewraz Balloo, National and Prince of Wales, and Rs. 5 in City, Leopold, Mazagon, Great Eastern, and Ripon. In the *Miscellaneous* list Port Cannings have improved from Rs. 307½ to Rs. 315. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation have receded from Rs. 2,575 first issue to Rs. 2,550, and second issue from Rs. 640 to Rs. 630. Flour Mills are all dull and lower, Bombay at Rs. 475, Bapty Brothers, Limited, at Rs. 90, Western India and Royal unsaleable at Rs. 60 per share.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—About this period of the season we generally look for some improvement in the up-country demand in anticipation of the monsoon, but so far buyers have made no sign, and we have again had an extremely quiet week with a most limited business both on the spot and to arrive. From the bazaar the clearances are only estimated at about 2,500 to 2,750 packages of all sorts, and even a smaller total would cover the transactions under indent or firm offer for future shipment. Prices are unaltered in every particular but in so saying we do not wish to convey the impression that they are weak. On the contrary the feeling is steady rather, dealers being determined apparently if they do not initiate new business to make the most of existing stocks, liberal though they be.

Of *Local Goods* the clearances are put at about 2,400 packages for the week and prices are unchanged.

TWIST.—A moderate business has been doing in imported Yarns at generally speaking previous values although ordinary 30s. Water are perhaps ¼ anna per lb. lower. *Local Spinnings* are quieter rather owing to want of incitement from China and the sales are not more than about 3,500 bales.

METALS.—*Copper*.—The demand continues slack and we make no change in quotations, Braziers being quoted at Rs. 32¾ on the spot and Rs. 33¼ to arrive. *Yelow Metal* is also in poor request but prices are firm at Rs. 27 to Rs. 27¼ ready Rs. 27¼ to Rs. 27½ per cwt. for Braziers to arrive. *Iron* is quiet and unchanged.

COALS.—We have not heard of a single transaction of any importance to arrive, and consumers are quite out of the market. Sellers quote Rs. 18 to Rs. 18½ per ton alongside for Cardiff and best West Hartley descriptions.

EXPORTS.

COTTON:—We have a fairly firm market for the staple to-day at a partial advance of Re 1 per Candy, but otherwise the previous part of the week has been dull in the extreme with nothing doing except settling contracts for the 25th May delivery and purchases on behalf of the local Mills. On the latter account about 20,000 bales have changed hands during the week, but the export purchases for European account leaving out what has been done up country do not add up more than about 7,000 to 8,000 bales. The main cause of this quietness is the absence of demand for Surats from home spinners, and something is also due to the fact that there are very few shippers with open sales to cover if indeed the majority are not in the position of holders. If they are it is easy to understand the carelessness exhibited about buying at the present level of prices here which is generally above the parity of home figures irrespective of Commission.

The receipts this week have been large and we are now in round figures about 1,20,000 bales ahead of the corresponding four-and-a-half months of last year, although the clearances since 1st January only show an excess of 88,000 bales. One half of the arrivals since last mail have been Dhollera descriptions and some people are disposed to infer from this that the crop of that growth has been larger than generally estimated. We are inclined however to attribute a considerable proportion of the receipts to the unusually favorable character of the prevailing winds which are bringing forward the native boats very rapidly, and we are quite prepared to see a very sudden falling off as soon as the southerly winds set in.

The arrivals of New Cotton into Bombay up to date are as follows:—

	Season 1886-87. Bales.	Season 1885-86. Bales.
Bengals	241,000	197,000
Oomras—		
Berar	306,000	290,000
Khandeish	229,000	150,000
Barsee and Nuggur	71,000	50,000
Dholleras	246,000	221,000
Broach	102,500	155,000
Compta and Dharwar	41,000	13,000
Scind and Persian	33,500	22,000
Hingunghaut	19,750	16,000
	1,289,750	1,114,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	11,895	72,292	61,557
Since 1st January	1,153,613	1,037,786	722,743
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	54,462	54,311	35,025
Since 1st January	722,570	638,245	450,843
Clearances to China, Calcutta, &c.	1887.	1886.	1885.
For the week	652	541	1,565
Since 1st January	16,680	32,279	31,125

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling Cost and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission:—

		Per Candy. Rs.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine,	Ready	160	3¼d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	146	3 7-32d.
Do. Good	do.	142	3 5-32d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	135	3d.
Omra, Fully Good	do. (G. Staple)	205	4 7-16d.
Do. Good	do. do.	197	4 9-32d.
Do. F.G.F.	do. do.	192	4 5-32d.
Khandeish, Good	do.	187	4 1-16d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	180	3 15-16d.
Belatee, Fully Good	do.	190	4⅛d.
Do. Good	do.	183	4d.
Do. F. G. F.	do.	175	3 13-16d.
Hingunghaut, Good	do. (Nominal)	200	4 11-32d.
Broach, Fine,	May do.	238	5 1-16d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	227	4⅞d.
Do. Good	do.	223	4 25-32d.
Dhollera, Fine,	do.	216	4 21-32d.
Do. Fully Good	do.	212	4 13-32d.
Do. Good	do.	195	4 7-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May		200	4 11-32d.
Westerns, Good, May-June		189	4 3-32d.

WHEAT:—Notwithstanding enormous arrivals from the districts and by no means strong accounts from Europe, the local demand to cover previous sales has served to prevent any decline in prices. In Delhi and Soft Red Ahmedabad indeed quotations are slightly higher if anything and dealers are not disposed to make fresh contracts for these descriptions until their hands are free of what they have still to deliver. To-day's quotations for railway delivery are:—

		Per cwt.
White Pessy, No. 1	Ready Rs.	4-8-0 to Rs. 4-9-0
Laskari, No. 1	"	4-5-0 to Rs. 4-6-0
Khatha (Hard Red), Fine	"	4-1-0
Ahmedabad (Soft Red)	"	4-6-0 to Rs. 4-7-0
Delhi, White	"	4-6-6
Do. Red	"	4-3-0
Hard Yellow Khandwa	"	4-15-0
Kathi, Red, Nagpore	"	4-[illegible]-0

SEEDS.—*Linseed* remains unchanged at Rs. 6-4 per cwt. but with the limited supplies available there is very little new business being done. *Rapeseed* is very scarce and Yellow Guzerat has advanced As. 4 per cwt. to Rs. 5-9, Red Cawnpore As. 1½ to Rs. 5-2½ per cwt. *Gingelly* we quote at Rs. 6-10 for White, Rs. 6-2 to Rs. 6-5 per cwt. for Mixed according to quality.

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1887.	1886.	1885.
Wheat—For the week	611,181	536,018	401,[illegible]88
" Since 1st Jan.	5,020,835	4,955,938	4,401,729
Linseed—For the week	93,968	227,191	186,210
" Since 1st Jan.	1,429,847	2,357,747	3,478,29[illegible]
Rapeseed—For the week	30,799	37,630	68,834
" Since 1st Jan.	319,769	660,050	745,962
Gingelly Seed—For the week	16,061	9,690	5,265
" Since 1st Jan.	728,236	730,836	975,421

The following comparative returns of the two railways may prove of interest:—

	Coaching.	Merchandise	Other earnings.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. I. P. RY. CO.—*Week ending*				
14th May 1887	1,60,137	9,96,564	7,908	11,64,609
7th May 1887	1,56,879	9,01,270	4,972	10,63,121
15th May 1886	1,75,977	9,41,695	3,802	11,21,474
B. B. & C. I. & R. M. RAILWAYS—*Week ending*				
14th May 1887	2,00,000	4,89,000	4,000	6,93,000
7th May 1887	2,18,000	4,85,000	4,000	7,07,000
15th May 1886	1,90,000	5,21,000	8,000	7,19,000

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	ct.	760
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	26
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANK					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	15
Hong. and Shang. Corporation	[illegible],000	100	all	17½ do.	252
National Bank of India	87,320	$125 250		5 pct.	105xd

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,025
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.	170 130
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 p.c.	155
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	nil	90
Barton & Co., Ld.	[illegible],000	100	100	Rs. 20	
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c.	12-5
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	2-3p	100nl
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	11 p.c.	490xd
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	15 p. ct.	230
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	112
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	7 p.c.	2,550
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 5	630
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	—	—	3½	10[illegible]
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	14 Nl.
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	400	..	400
Cooper, Madon & Co Ld.	3,0[illegible]	10	10	Rs. 10	78
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	45
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 15	10½
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	Rs. 4	10½
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250		250
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	332
Marcks & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	112
Napier Hotel Co.	200	100	100	13 p.ct.	80
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	6,000	200	50	5 & 7½	105
Oriental Loan Association	6,000	20	20	8 p.c.	21
Pearse and Co., Ld	1,000	100	100	Rs. 10	45
Port Canning Co.	6,000	[illegible]	1,000	Rs. 1[illegible] p.c.	315
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100		101
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	--	80
Telephone Co., Ld.	10,000	25	25		7[illegible]
Treacher & Co. Ld.	2,000	500	500	..	1,200
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	185
Western India Ficus Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	all	85
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] p.c.	175

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	14-5-6
Carolus	"	250
Mexican Dollars	"	222 8
Five-Franc Pieces	"	2[illegible]5
Bar Silver, 17½ batterness	"	1 7-15
Gold Leaf	"	22 7
Bar Gold, 10 oz., ... 100 touch	"	22 12-6
Australian Gold, 100 touch	"	22 9-6
Bombay Bar Gold, 100 touch	"	22 9-6
Pekin	"	22

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Four per cent	97 1-16
Four-and-a-half per cent	101
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	100¾
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	101
New French Loan 5 pr. ct. 1872	20 Nl.
Paris Municipal Loan	2[illegible]5
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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

Price.—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

D'COSTA—May 16, at Balaghat Camp, Colar Road Station, the wife of Mr Henry A D'Costa, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CLIFFORD—BATHO—May 7, at Duffla Ting Factory, by the Rev G S Taylor, Charles L Clifford, Dukonhengra Tea Factory, Golaghat, Assam, to Lilian E Batho, daughter of the late W E Batho.

DEATHS.

DUNHILL—May 6 at his residence, Perambore Barracks Road, suddenly, of heat apoplexy, Matthew Euler Dunhill, Solicitor, High Court, Madras, third son of the late Mr C R Dunhill.

WESTMACOTT—May 11, at Wellington Depot, Dorris Neish, the infant daughter of Capt. R F Westmacott, 2 (D C O) Middlesex Regiment, aged 14 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1887.

THE execution of five of the fifteen Nihilists, who were concerned in the plot to assassinate the Emperor of Russia on the 10th of March last, can scarcely reassure his Imperial Majesty. There is good reason to apprehend the execution in a batch of five Nihilists will tend to confirm the fanaticism which produces these plots in which the conspirators are so dreadfully in earnest. That is a certain phase of human emotion when the idea of death, far from being deterrent, becomes a source of mental intoxication akin to the physical effects of bhang or opium. The persecutors of the early Christians were ignorant of the fact that the more they threw to the lions the more they spread the faith, by arresting the attention of the indifferent and making them think very seriously on the problems, which so many men and women were willing to face death to solve. As we shall presently see, the resemblance between the martyr spirit which renders the handful of Nihilists so formidable a factor in an Empire where the Sovereign can count upon the loyal devotion of millions of soldiers and is not only the autocratic head of the State, but the theocratic head of the Church and the country, is the latest example of the dynamic force of a spiritual idea. The failure of this latest conspiracy affords no hope that other attempts will remain as devoid of success. All the police precautions were futile, and it was due entirely to a fortuitous accident that the Czar was not killed, with all the suite, on the 10th of March last. The plan resolved upon nearly carried out seemed to leave nothing to chance, and men were detailed to waylay the Emperor as he drove down the Nevski Prospect. They where supplied with bombs which they were to throw into or under the Emperor's sledge, when the leader gave the signal with his handkerchief. Had the Emperor driven along the street his fate had not been doubtful. Fortunately he took another route that day. The next day the landlady of some of the students informed the police that she suspected the students had something in hand. They laughed at her, and when the house was searched everything suspicious had been removed. Nevertheless the information induced the police to arrest certain students who were seen lounging about, and in their pockets were found what appeared to be books, but were really disguised bomb cases. Of the fifteen persons arrested three were young women. Most of them were persons of good position in life. Every one of these, it is safe to say, believed firmly that to throw bombs containing poisoned bullets at the "Anointed of the Lord" was a work of paramount religious obligation, from which they must not shrink.

To understand the depth and intensity of the spiritual force which Nihilism brings to the desire for political and social amelioration that prevails in Russia as in all other European countries that are not effete, we must consider the racial, the religious and the historical elements which make the Russian population differ so widely from the populations, European and Asiatic, with which it is in contact on the north and on the south. The Slavonic race, which number a hundred and twenty millions, forms a world of its own. Having accepted Christianity at the hands of the Greeks of the Lower Empire, they became at the fall of Constantinople completely isolated from all Christians external to the regions now called Russia. Their whole history was, like that of mediæval Spain, a long struggle against peoples who were the enemies of their faith, as well as of their country. Their patriotism was part of their religion, and their religion was patriotism. The Slavs are very mystical. They give themselves up with extraordinary facility to religious emotions and impressions, which have for them a strange reality. They accepted Christianity without any hesitation or difficulty, finding in its austerity and in its respect for poverty and the unfortunate, something which was a balm to the soul of men whose lives were spent in the depths of forests, or on the more gloomy wastes of the great steppes. They retained in their Christianity many of the superstitions and even rites of the old Paganism. The saints take the place of their old gods, and are very real and very present to them. The thunder they believe to be the rolling of the chariot wheels of Elias. They believe devoutly in the connection between the celestial hierarchy and that of Holy Russia. They hear in the Church, and they devoutly believe, that those who say that the orthodox Czar has not been raised to the throne by the special benevolence of God, and that the sacred oil used at the coronation does not bestow the gifts of the Holy Ghost on the Sovereign, are accursed, like atheists and heretics. This is the general view of the relations of Church and State which prevails amongst the masses of the population. On the other hand, the official classes and the rich are as sceptical as the French nobility were in the last century, before the Revolution. Holding that the population at large has a superabundance of religion, and never having experienced what the aristocracies of Western Europe have suffered from populations which have discarded the religious discipline, they are at no great pains to profess anything more than a decent toleration of religious observances enforced by Imperial example, as a matter of State policy. The educated youth learn in the Universities to disregard the dogmas of Christianity. So far they lose touch of the population at large, but get intellectually into sympathy with the sceptical upper classes from which they get many recruits. Socially they are ill at ease with the well-to-do and the official classes. Their aspirations lead them to wish for more liberty, and they pine for the progress of ideas and long for a general amelioration of the lot of the people. The pressure of the autocratic Government they find overwhelming; they cannot combat it by any means that are recognised and legal. Singularly enough, while discarding wholly the Christian dogmas, they revert with great sincerity and strong faith to the Christian teaching which places the claims of the poor and the oppressed before those of all others. Brooding over the oppression which they feel in their ardent brains and overwrought nerves, they embrace the whole population in their awakened sympathies. They desire to become even as the despised Moujik; the young men abandon their books lest learning should weaken their love for their suffering fellows. The girl students throw off their pretty dresses and cut their hair; they clothe themselves in garments vying in simplicity with those of a sister of charity going her rounds. The Slavic mind soars readily to the Christian ideal of renunciation and of self-sacrifice. The peasant loves the cross not merely as a religious symbol to hang round his neck, but as something which he desires to carry in his heart. In the Russian sects, which have been many, there has always been present a passion to suffer for the truth; a thirst for martyrdom.

The Nihilist counts it a duty to go into the hovels of the poor, and talk of the brotherhood of man, and of the duty of hastening the deliverance. It is his duty to put an end to oppression, to reconstitute society on a basis which will give to all a share of all good things, including virtue and happiness. The early Christian had a similar view of his obligation towards Heaven and earth; but believing as he did that vengeance was in the hands of the Lord, and that it would be sacrilegious presumption on his part to take upon himself the duty of punishing sin, for which a great penalty was certainly provided by a Higher Power, he went unresisting to his martyr's death, and astonished his executioners by his resignation, and by the magnanimity with which he forgave them for their brutality. With the Nihilist, who is quite satisfied that if wickedness be not dealt with by himself, and by his brethren, the duty will not be performed by Heaven, the case is logically different. His own life is a matter of no moment; suffering and death constitute for him the ideal of spiritual sacrifice, and the mark of superiority to the sordid selfishness from which the world suffers so much. Upon him devolves the sacred duty of assassinating the Czar, surrounded by his guilty courtiers, his discreditable police and his million of ferocious soldiers, taught, not to love their fellows, but how to murder mankind wholesale. When we get a few hundred men and women into this frame of mind, we know what happens. It is no use to stigmatise them as "impracticable;" for they are fearfully practicable; they are terribly in earnest. Nor is it of any avail to anathematize them three times as the Russian Church does every Sunday, as worse than atheists and heretics. The masses of the Russian population know that by heart; but the Nihilists are not in the least disconcerted by denunciations from the altar. It is not of much use either to arrest fifteen conspirators and hang five of them on the same gallows. That having been done yesterday, to-day it is announced that twenty-four others have been arrested, who had apparently made up their minds to try to do what the five dead men had intended to do. The one thing that might serve the Czar is to take to heart the truth that bad government, which renders the condition of any considerable number of human beings desperate and hopeless, will produce a reaction just as merciless and just as ferocious as the course of tyrannical oppression which has provoked it. There are Russians who disdain to practise that "servile patience" with which Tacitus reproached the Roman senators who basely opened their veins at a frown from Nero. Such men "knew how to die;" but could neither save themselves nor their country. The Czar would not be really much better off than he is, had he to do with people so limp. Even Nero did not die in his bed. A man's best friends are his unrelenting enemies; they spare him illusions, and make him see things as they are; the axiom, *fas est ab hoste doceri*, has a world of meaning in it, rightly understood.

THE advent of M. Clemenceau to office in France, on a resolution by the Chambers for the reduction of the public expenditure, might have important results provided the new Premier were allowed to remain long enough in office to give effect to the economic views which he is known to entertain. For the Montmartre physician who a few years ago was an extreme man even amongst extreme men would regard his call to office in such circumstances as a mandate to "do something" for the working classes. The working classes, at all events, would not understand the use of having M. Clemenceau at the head of the Ministry unless he were to put into operation the views which he has proclaimed from many a platform in hostility to the capitalist classes. It is not yet certain, however, if he will take office, and though it would be rash to regard the possession of views as advanced even as those of M. Clemenceau as disqualifying a French politician from office in these days, he would certainly take M. Goblet's place under serious disadvantages. Chief amongst them is the small following which he has in the Chamber and in the country. M. de Freycinet is, from the Parliamentary point of view, a more likely man. But then he has already been twice at the head of a Ministry, and he may object to return so quickly. Besides, with his passion for costly public works, and his liking for a foreign policy in which France would keep the world reminded of her presence and her claims, it is doubtful if he would undertake to cut down the Budget materially. But the chief difficulty seems to be not as to who shall be Prime Minister, but as to who shall be at the Ministry of War. If General Boulanger goes, as seems possible, a sacrifice to peace will have been made which ought to be acceptable even to Prince Bismarck. It would be a sacrifice to economy as well, for General Boulanger is a spending Minister if ever there was one. A Chamber resolute upon retrenchment could scarcely retain him in office.

EVERY ONE who has read the telegraphic account published by us yesterday of the encounter which Major Lyons—or Mr. Lyons, as he prefers to call himself—had a couple of days ago with a tiger at the Carlee Caves, must have admired his coolness and courage. His exploit recalls to memory a tiger story—and a remarkable one it is—told with all seriousness by General Orfeur Cavanagh in his "Reminiscences of an Indian Official." The difference between the two stories is that whereas that in which Mr. Lyons figures so prominently is well authenticated, the tale told by the gallant K.C.S.I. makes very large demands on our credulity—rather larger demands, perhaps, than most people would be prepared to concede. The hero of General Cavanagh's story is a certain nameless Major C——, who is said to have been the Fort Adjutant at Calcutta when the General first came to the country over fifty years ago. The exploits performed by such redoubtable shikaris as Mr. Lyons, Mr. Mulock, and the Parsee tiger-slayer become dwarfed and insignificant when compared with the deeds done by the hero of General Cavanagh's story. We are told that on one occasion he leant forward over the side of the howdah borne by the elephant he was riding to fire at a tiger, when he overbalanced himself and fell into the jaws of the infuriated beast. The tiger seized him by the ankle, threw him over his back as a fox throws a goose, and carried him off into the depths of the jungle. "For the moment"—we must quote the General's words to do the story justice—"he lost his senses, but upon regaining his consciousness he remembered that he had two small pistols in his pocket. He took out one, and, placing it to the tiger's side, fired. An extra crunch of the foot was the only result. He coolly felt for the beating of the animal's heart, and having ascertained its exact position, discharged the second pistol, this time with good effect. The tiger fell dead." After performing an exploit so remarkable as this, the Major—the other Major, not the Khandalla one—could not do less than faint; and the story attains dramatic completeness when we are told his friends found him lying, the image of death, beside his enemy's lifeless body. It is satisfactory to know that he speedily recovered from the effects of the encounter, and enjoyed a long life and a pension.

A CONTINUOUS increase in the numbers of the traveling public in India is one of the facts which tell on the side of those who urge a policy of railway extension. It is of favourable significance, even when accompanied with fluctuation in goods traffic—fluctuations which the shortness of crops in a particular district or some other transient local condition will often account for. Thus on the Rajputana-Malwa line during the latter half of last year, while there was a decrease of about three and a half lakhs in the goods earnings, the receipts from passenger traffic showed an increase of nearly two lakhs upon the second half of 1885, and of four-and-a-quarter on that of 1884. The falling off in the goods traffic receipts is accounted for mainly by a reduced transit of wheat from Delhi; under all the other principal headings save piece goods there was an augmented tonnage. The salient feature in the recent history of this line, as in that of nearly all the great lines, is the evidence it gives of an increased capacity on the part of the public to find the means for a railway journey,—a fact of which a [illegible]cellor of the Exchequer in England wh[illegible]nted to enlighten the House of Commons[illegible] to the general condition of the country, wo[illegible] make ready use.

T[illegible]ergy with which the movement for the formation of a volunteer artillery detachment has been taken up, and the long list of recruits for the Bombay Light Horse which appears in orders to-day, are gratifying instances of the vitality of volunteering amongst us just now. The Light Horse under its new name and under regulations which constitute it an essentially cavalry corps, is showing signs of increasing popularity; and it gives promise in the ensuing season of making a very satisfactory appearance. Considering the short time that the corps has been in existence its success is very noteworthy.

NOTES FROM MATHERAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, MAY 19.

IT has been said that happy is the nation that has no history. If this saying may be extended to hill stations, then we have had a very happy season at Matheran. For really there has been hardly anything to chronicle since the time, when a poor native woman, under the influence of drink, fell into the Bund and was drowned. Fortunately, her body was quickly recovered, or the consequences would have been too awful to contemplate. If the water of the new Bund had been contaminated, it could only have been used for watering gardens, and water for washing would, I suppose, have had to be brought all the way from Simpson's tank, and when that was exhausted, we should simply have had to retire from the hill. However, this is only what might have been! As it is we have in the Charlotte Lake a most abundant supply of water, far more than enough for the requirements of the hill.

At the beginning of the month the clouds and mists began to gather round the hill more thickly than is usual so early in the year. On the evening of the 5th, we had vivid and continuous lightning, which seemed to betoken a great thunderstorm among the neighbouring ghauts. For about a week rainy weather continued, so that timid people almost thought that the monsoon was upon us a month too soon. However, it was evident that the showers were neither heavy nor constant enough to be reckoned as monsoon rain. The temporary atmospheric disturbance, whatever was its nature, has passed away, and we have now fine cloudless weather that looks so settled that it promises to be unbroken until the end of the month or longer.

But, though we have the fine weather all the pleasanter because the temporary week of showers has laid the dust and washed the foliage of the trees, there are not very many people here to enjoy it. The fact that Matheran's big sister's charms have found favour in the eyes of the Duke of Connaught has probably diverted from this station a good many people who would otherwise be here. Whatever be the cause, although the hotels are on the whole pretty full, a large number of bungalows are empty, and except at the Gymkhana, the place seems rather lonely. In the Gymkhana, however, there is plenty of activity and enough players to do justice to the excellently kept courts. It is only on Saturdays that all the five courts are occupied, and players have to wait their turns for an empty court. This is owing partly to the presence of Saturday to Monday visitors, and still more to the attractions of the tea, cakes, and pegs provided by Mrs. Barry, who holds her weekly At Home in the Gymkhana on that day.

The plateau of Matheran is a small place, soon walked over and still sooner ridden over. Every new walk and ride practically adds to the area of the hill. The best addition of this kind that has been made for many years is the new path being opened up by Dr. Barry to Panorama Point. The walk or ride to Panorama Point has always been the finest morning expedition that Matheran affords, but it has hitherto laboured under the disadvantage that one had to come back by the self-same route by which one went. This is now being remedied. A road starting from the neighbourhood of the Dasturi is in process of construction along the eastern side of the spur, commanding a fine view of the ghauts. When finished it will go on till it meets the old Panorama Hill Road, about a hundred yards from the Point. The road is only completed at present for about half the distance, but a pedestrian can easily follow the course to the end, as it is marked out by a footpath, cleared of brushwood and other obstructions. Thus it is now possible to walk to Panorama Point by a path overlooking the line of the ghauts to the east, and to return by the ordinary road.

Matheran, as I said above, is from a society point of view rather dull. The only attempts at festivity are occasional teas, for those who care to go a long distance to eat and drink at an hour of the day when eating and drinking is an amusement that can only be indulged in at the expense of one's dinner and digestion. Even at the Gymkhana, which is the main centre of activity, there is not seemingly enough energy to get up a tournament. However, this is not entirely unsatisfactory. Those who want a continual round of amusement can go to Mahableshwar. Most of us who come to Matheran really prefer quiet and rest not only from office work, but also from the toilsome pleasure of entertaining and being entertained.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI MAY 15.

WE had an hailstorm here the other day, which lasted for about an hour, but it did no damage beyond knocking down the chappers of a few out-houses. Since then the wether is monsoonish, raining almost every evening, preceded by very strong winds. The change has cooled the atmosphere a little, though not to any appreciable extent. The nights are very cool and pleasant, and so are the mornings, but in the day time the heat is intense, almost preventing one from venturing out of doors. Wiseacres prognosticate an early monsoon, which, it is hoped, will turn out true, as our water supply is really running very low, causing the gravest anxiety. Of the many wells in the station, not more than three or four now contain water, and even from these good drinking water is not always procurable. Wells that have never known to run dry have failed this year, although we had an average rainfall last year. It is not therefore to be wondered at that the monsoon is looked forward for with more than ordinary interest by one and all. There is now not the slightest chance of the Wadali water works being completed within any reasonable time to be of any practicable use this year. The drains for the pipes were dug last year throughout the station, but they have almost all been silted up, and have consequently to be cleared again, entailing of course extra expenditure. But judging from the state of the reservoir, it is doubtful if it will be of any use even next year, as the water has run very low. The inhabitants of Amraoti town have also been very much disappointed with the Kalapani tank. After spending over three lakhs of rupees on the scheme, it has failed after supplying the town with water for only a few months. It is now a little better than a muddy puddle.

Not content with their high-jinks at Bombay and elsewhere, some of the members of the Salvation Army are now at Chikalda, but whether for the benefit or their health, or to gain recruits, it is impossible to say. They are going through their usual tactics of parading the streets with banners and music, and amusing the Chikaldaites with the novel spectacle. The Army is sometimes joined by a few prominent members of the American Methodist Mission, who are also there. What a splendid opportunity for these "soldiers" to go after Tantia and his ubiquitous gang and bring them to a sense of their duty, since it seems beyond the power of police to lay hands on them? A Rev. Mr. Norton, an American missionary, has been among the Kurkus for the past five or six years preaching Christianity and civilization to them, but so far his efforts have not been crowned with much success. A female doctor, Dr. Elizabeth Wycoffe, has also joined the American Mission at Akola. She is doing some useful work there, and is making the most of her opportunities. While on this subject, I may state that the scheme to establish a local Branch of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid, has not met with much success. This is much to be regretted, as the project is really a noble one, deserving the cordial support of all. But the appeal to the public was ill-timed. In a small province like Berar, where the public are asked to subscribe to many things, appeals for subscriptions are not always very successful. That therefore something more than Rs. 23,000 were subscribed towards the Lady Dufferin's Fund is proof positive that the scheme is much appreciated. With the money on hand the Central Committee propose to send six female students to Nagpur to qualify in midwifery, where they will remain in *statu pupillari* for three years, drawing Rs. 15 per mensem each. On their passing out they will be attached to Head Quarter Hospitals—one for each district, where they will form part of the Government establishment maintained at these institutions.

A fatal accident occurred the other day at Akola. A poor hamal in trying to couple some wagons while shunting, got jammed between the buffers, and was killed instantaneously.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. BRITON.

H. M. S. BRITON, Captain R. Lloyd, 800 tons, arrived in the Bombay harbour yesterday afternoon, from Aden, having left that port on the 10th instant. She left Bombay on cruising service on the 2nd of February last, and during the interval visited Colombo, the Laccadives, the Maldives, the Seychelles and Aden. She experienced a very fine passage during this cruise as well as during her trip to Bombay, nothing of note having taking place during the time. The Briton, which is about twenty years old, and has been found by experts to be useless, being deficient both in speed and in fighting calibre, is to share the fate of H. M. S. Woodlark, which was lately sold in Bombay. She will be auctioned off here, that being the object of her present visit to Bombay. Her officers and men will be paid off into H. M. S. Tyne, which is expected to arrive in Bombay from Australia on the 18th June next, and which will sail on the [illegible]

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

AMENDMENTS TO THE CRIMES BILL.

LONDON, MAY 19.

There are one hundred amendments to the second clause of the Crimes Bill on the list before the Committee of the House of Commons.

ELECTION OF A RADICAL MEMBER.

Mr. W. A. McArthur, Radical Member for Yorkshire, Buckrose Division, in last Parliament, has been elected for St. Austell, Cornwall, in the place of Mr. W. C. Borlase (Gladstonian Liberal), who had resigned his seat, by a majority of 211 votes.

THE CZAR AT NOVOTCHERKASH.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 18.

The Czar and the other members of the Imperial family made a State entry yesterday into Novotcherkash.

It is reported that arrests have been made of twenty-four persons suspected of conspiring to make an attempt on the life of the Czar.

RIOTING IN TORONTO.

TORONTO, MAY 18.

Mr. O'Brien was mobbed and stoned yesterday evening, and was compelled to run for his life. He escaped from the crowd, who proceeded to smash the windows of a shop in which it was believed he had taken refuge.

A renewal of the rioting is feared.

THE RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, MAY 18.

M. de Freycinet or M. Clemenceau will probably be the new President of the Council of Ministers.

It is expected that the crisis will be prolonged, the chief difficulty being in the retention of General Boulanger, who though very popular with the Army and the country at large, is distrusted by Germany.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 19.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee to-day, the principal witness examined was Mr. R. J. Whitten, Deputy Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue. He said that he considered that the Europeans in the Department gave better value for money than natives. The natives were just as honest, but had not the same control over subordinates, and could not stand the same amount of exposure. The European would kill the native at work, whether in the sun or at night. The work was unpopular with the native, and offered worse prospects than in other Departments. He had a great many native friends, but they did not apply to him for appointments. Non-domiciled and domiciled Europeans and Eurasians were pretty much on level. Domiciled Europeans were mostly boys taken from the Hill Schools, and made very good officers. Indeed, appointments made by nomination and system worked very well, but he thought there might be a higher educational test, such as the First Arts at the Calcutta University.

Messrs. A. F. Ashton, J. Bolster and Shaik Asud ola Khan were also examined.

THE TIGER ENCOUNTER AT THE CARLEE CAVES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MAY 19.

The latest accounts state that Major Lyons is progressing fairly well. The tiger was found lying dead yesterday evening, and is said to be the largest seen at Khandalla for some years. The skin arrived in Poona to-night for curing. It measures nine feet two inches by three feet five inches.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Siam arrived here at 3 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed with a higher tendency. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67½
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	103⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	43½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(MAY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Mozambique morning 20th inst.

Moulmein Route to Siam interrupted beyond British frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, MAY 18.

10 p.m.	81·5

THURSDAY, MAY 19.

8 a.m.	80·6
10 a.m.	85·4
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.	86·5

THE Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interest on demand loans on Government Paper to 7 per cent.

AT their meeting yesterday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation discussed at considerable length the question whether it would be better for the Municipality or private individuals to own public markets in the city. A committee had lately been appointed by the Corporation to deliberate upon the subject, and they reported that in future all public markets should be provided and maintained by the Municipality, and that no new private markets should be sanctioned. Dr. Blaney, who moved the adoption of the report, as well as two or three other members who supported his proposition, urged that markets owned by private individuals had failed egregiously to satisfy sanitary requirements. The majority of the speakers, however, expressed themselves in favour of an amendment, moved by Dr. R. N. Khory, to the effect that the Municipality should not make a hard and fast rule that they alone should construct markets in future, as it would be well, under proper safeguards, to encourage private enterprise. A member contended that if the private markets were really in the wretched condition they were said to be, it was the fault of the Health Department to have failed in their duty to drag their owners before a court of justice. The amendment was eventually carried by a majority of 15 votes—25 to 10. The next business of importance was the sanction given by the Corporation to the payment of advances amounting to £48,000 to meet the cost of works and supplies provided for in the 7 lakhs Sanitary Works and Tansa Water Works Loans. Mr. Charles, Acting Municipal Commissioner, explained that owing to some difficulty raised by the Accountant-General, the Government had not yet accorded their sanction to the loan, but that, in the meantime, the sum was required at once to meet certain liabilities incurred on account of the works.

TELEGRAMS received from the agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, at Colombo, announce that the monsoon broke at that port on the 18th instant.

DR. J. W. TYLER, C.I.E., proceeds to England by the next mail in charge of his Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpore's deputation for the celebration of the Imperial Jubilee. The deputation consists of the following four Sirdars:—Colonel Gungabuxsh, Captain Pandit Kurtha Kishen, Captain Rughonath Singh and Lalla Naval Sing.

THE fifth of Shawal next, corresponding to the 28th June, is the date fixed for the departure of the annual "Mahmal-e-Shariffs," or the pilgrims' caravan from Damascus, for Mecca.

MR. A. E. WINTER, C.S., does not go to Sholapore as Collector as was arranged at the beginning of the month. It is now notified that Mr. W. Allen will take charge of the Sholapore district, Mr. Winter going to Broach.

MR. C. H. JOPP, Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, has been allowed furlough for four months. Mr. J. S. Hamilton acts during his absence.

MR. J. H. GRANT, C.S., Collector of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, and Income-tax Commissioner, takes a year's furlough from to-day. Mr. J. M. Campbell acts during his absence.

BRIGADE SURGEON H. V. CARTER, M.D., has been appointed to act as Physician, European General Hospital, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade Surgeon A. N. Hojel.

COLONEL A. T. MANDER, R.E., has been appointed to act as Superintending Engineer, Northern Division, in succession to Colonel W. M. Ducat, as a temporary measure; and Mr. J. H. E. Hart to act as Superintending Engineer, Central Division, in addition to his duties as Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

MR. T. D. LITTLE, M. Inst. C.E., on return from furlough, has been appointed to be Executive Engineer, Khandesh; Captain W. J. Lister, R.E., to act as Executive Engineer, Aden, during the absence of Lieut.-Colonel Cruickshank, R.E., on privilege leave, *vice* Captain N. W. Robinson, R.E., recalled to Bombay for special duty; and Mr. W. E. Pedley to act as Executive Engineer, Eastern Nara Canals, during the absence of Mr. J. A. Coghlan.

CAPTAIN H. MORLAND, Port Officer, Bombay, has been granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days from May 24. During his absence, Captain M. Bean will act as Port Officer, and Mr. D. Jolly as Assistant Port Officer.

MAJOR E. V. STACE has been appointed to act as Joint Administrator of Sangli, during the absence of Lieut.-Col. W. A. Salmon, who is acting as Political Agent, Cutch.

MR. H. J. H. HENDERSON and Captain E. F. Marriott have been appointed to do duty as District Superintendents of Police at Nasik and Surat, respectively; and Mr. J. B. W. Biddle and Mr. E. F. Green as Assistant Superintendents, on probation, at Ahmedabad and Khandesh, respectively.

MR. D. R. BANAJEE has been appointed Vice-Consul for Persia at Bombay.

AN order in Council is published in the *Government Gazette* declaring that seamen not being slaves, and not being British subjects, who, within the Queen's dominions, desert from merchant ships belonging to subjects of the Sultan of Zanzibar, shall be liable to be apprehended and carried on board their respective ships.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West will hold a Levée at Naini Tal on the Queen's Birthday.

GENERAL CARNEGIE returns to India from short leave in order to take command of the Bombay Army when the Duke of Connaught goes home to attend the Jubilee celebration.

POSSIBLY, a contemporary says, it may be considered an argument for allowing Simla to be the seat of the Indian Government, that the *Indian Mirror* is indebted to its Simla correspondent for the intelligence that the whole of India has been convulsed by the appearance of Maharaja Dhulip Singh among the Russians.

MR. J. RAMSAY, C.E., Engineer-in-Chief of the Sind-Sagar Railway, will probably succeed Captain Gardiner as officiating Under-Secretary in the Railway Branch, Public Works Department, on the latter officer taking up the duties of Manager of the Kattiawar State Railway, in succession to Mr. Dangerfield, who recently died at sea on his way to England.

REPORTS seemingly trustworthy have reached Quetta stating that Gholam Hyder Orakzai has marched from Mukur to join hands with Iskander Khan in the Maruf district. Durani levies have been sent from Kandahar northward to Jaldak, 16 miles from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, ready to reinforce Iskander if required. By the latest dates from Kabul, the 10th May, all is still quiet there.

AMONG the recipients of the Royal Geographical Society's honours for the present year are Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Holdich, R.E., who is to be awarded the Founder's Medal in recognition of the eminent services he has rendered to geography in Afghanistan; Sarat Chandra Das, who gains the Back Premium for his researches in Tibet; and Mr. J. F. Needham, of the Assam Commission, who gets the Gill Memorial for his explorations in the Lohit Valley of the Brahmaputra.

A SECOND and revised edition of objects of antiquarian interest in the Lower Provinces of Bengal, compiled from official records and other sources, has recently been published by the Government of Bengal. The first edition was printed in 1879. The present volume has been prepared by the Public Works Department of the Government, assisted by Mr. J. D. Beglar, Archæological Surveyor in Bengal.

MR. G. A. GRIERSON, of the Bengal Civil Service, has just published Part VIII. of his grammar of the dialects and sub-dialects of the Bihari language, with which, we suppose, his labours end. This number treats of the Maithil-Bengali dialect of Central and Western Puraniya, commonly called Purneah. This dialect is founded on the north Maithili dialect spoken in North Durbhanga and the Supaul Sub-Division of Bhaugulpur.

THE hearing of the Burdwan adoption case was resumed on Tuesday morning at the Board of Revenue, Calcutta, before Mr. Halliday alone; Mr. Beames being absent from indisposition. Mr. Woodroffe having concluded his arguments on behalf of the Dowager Maharani, Mr. Pugh followed on the same side, chiefly repeating Mr. Woodroffe's line of argument, but adding that all the decisions in the Panjab records in favour of the adoption of the sons of daughters or sisters were incorrect. Mr. Pugh concluded his remarks about three o'clock, when it was suggested that if Mr. Halliday had no objection the case should be adjourned till the following morning, by which time it was hoped that Mr. Beames would have recovered, so that the arguments of the Advocate General on behalf of the Maharani might be heard before both Members of the Board.

THE irregularity with which the octroi duty is collected in the Municipalities in the North-West Provinces and Oudh is shown by the fact that while in the year 1885-86 the gross income amounted to Rs. 21,46,122, the refunds amounted to no less than Rs. 4,38,977. The Government seems to be of opinion that this large proportion of refunds is in a great measure due to levying the octroi at the barriers, and allowing applications for refunds to be sent in afterwards. Mr. Smeaton, the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, has recommended the adoption of the warehousing system, whereby imports would not be taxed at the barriers, but the tax would be paid only on those sold for local consumption, and not for those passing out of the Municipal limits. This plan had already been adopted and approved of by some Municipalities, and it is now contemplated to give it a more extended trial.

OWING to the strong south-west wind, the pearl-fishery in Ceylon was proclaimed closed on the 2nd inst., and most of the divers and boatmen were allowed to go; many of the officers were also paid off. On the 5th instant, as there was a lull, the divers and boatmen who stayed behind renewed their efforts, and obtained 245,234 oysters. The Government share realized Rs. 2,832. The total sum realized, including the sale of sample pearls, amounts to Rs. 3,96,626. Fishing finally closed on the 7th instant, as the south-west monsoon was beginning to blow rather strongly.

THE East End Palace, which has just been opened by the Queen, had its origin in 1841, when Mr. Barber Beaumont bequeathed £12,500 for the purpose of providing for "the intellectual improvement and rational recreation and amusement" of the people living at the East End of London. This bequest formed the nucleus of a fund which has now been raised to about £75,000, and shortly before the last mail left England a meeting was held, at which Lord Rosebery presided, for the purpose of taking steps for raising the £25,000 that was required to complete the scheme. The Prince of Wales has throughout taken a great interest in the scheme. In 1884 he presided at a *soiree* at the Bethnal Green Museum, and in 1885 he presided at a meeting at the Mansion House with the object of obtaining the necessary funds. Again in June of last year he showed his interest in the undertaking by laying the foundation-stone of the palace. The building and gardens occupy an area of about five acres, which cost £22,400. The palace is built of Portland stone, and the chief architectural features are a central dome and flanking towers, a sketch of which was given in *The Graphic* of June 26th, 1886. The People's Palace will comprise winter and summer gardens, a concert hall, swimming baths—one of them the gift of Lord Rosebery, and gymnasia for both sexes, a library, reading rooms, and technical and trade schools. Towards the technical schools the Drapers' Company made gift of £20,000, on the condition that a similar amount should be spent on the library and reading room. The Queen's Hall, which is one of the chief features of the building, will hold 3,000 people, and is so constructed as to serve for a winter garden, affording a resort for social intercourse when the weather makes the summer gardens unavailable for that purpose.

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. RUTHERFORD, Deputy Superintendent, Mysore Revenue Survey, is going home to Europe for six months' furlough.

LIEUTENANT H. LITTLEDALE has been appointed to be Captain in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Corps, and Captain H. D. Rosseter, 2nd Durham Light Infantry, to be Inspector and Adjutant of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Corps, *vice* Captain G. E. Even, resigned.

CAPTAIN A. KEENE, R.A., Commanding No. 1 Bombay Mountain Battery, has been allowed furlough to Europe for two years' on private affairs.

AN extension of leave has been granted to Lieutenant H. E. Leslie, S.C., for six months, on medical certificate.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL J. WITHERS, S.C., retires from the service on the 4th prox. Meanwhile he has been allowed an extension of furlough, without pay.

BRIGADIER GENERAL A. G. F. HOGG, C.B., Commanding the Aden Brigade, has been allowed leave to Europe for six months, on medical certificate.

CAPTAIN H. G. KUNHARDT, R.E., has just been successful in passing the final examination in Russian, after a residence of nine months in that country, and has obtained the prescribed reward of £200.

MAJOR RENNICK, now on sick leave from Burma, will probably be appointed Commandant of the 18th Bengal Infantry, on Colonel Toker's transfer to the Military Department, if his health permits his return to duty. He is Second-in-Command of the regiment, and has over 25 years' service.

CHARGES AGAINST A NATIVE OFFICER.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Yemethen on 26th March, Subadar Major Venketaswmy, 16th Madras Infantry, was arraigned on the following charges:—1st Charge—Neglect of duty, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Gewben, Upper Burma, when in command of a military post, in time of war, omitted to send out a party to patrol as directed in the Standing Orders for this Post, between the 24th and 25th October 1886; 2nd Charge—Conduct unbecoming a Native Officer and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having made the statement before a Court of Enquiry: "I did not send out a party to help Havildar Govinda Rao's party on 23rd October, because I knew nothing about the fighting and heard no firing. Havildar Govinda Rao did not ask me for a party to send out and recover Private Kanikum and the looted stores," he well knowing such statement to be false. The Court found the Subadar guilty of the charges, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The Court, by a majority of seven, recommended the prisoner to mercy on the ground of long service and unblemished character. Sir F. Roberts:—"I confirm the finding on the 2nd charge and the sentence of the Court. The finding on the 1st charge is not confirmed. I accept the recommendation to mercy of the Court, and remit the punishment awarded. The prisoner is to be released from arrest, and to return to his duty."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Cathay, Captain E. Ashdown, will sail to-day for London with the Europe mails and the following passengers:—

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr A Huson
Mr J LF Lumsden
Mr H N Gladstone
Mr Budroodin Tyabjee
Mr R D Bayley
Mr Harper
Mr Steiner
Mr J Twigg
Mr Fachiri
Mr M S Ali
Mr Morris
Mr Gray and
Maulavi Mirza Shujant Ali.
Mr Vidal
Col Luard
Mr Sinclair
Mr J F Fleet CS
Capt and Mrs DeBurgh
Mr Pottinger

Dr Cunningham
Surgeon-Major Gibson
Mr J Manners Romanis
Miss Carfield
Mrs Leach
Mr J Bradley
Surgeon-Major Martin
Mrs Hogg and children
Mrs Channer and infant.
Mr T R Booth
Dr Tyler CIE
Sirdar Col Gungerbush
" Capt Rughunath Singh
" Capt Pundit Hirtha kissen
" Lata Navab Sing
Mr E Lee

FOR VENICE.

Mr Weber
Major W Peacocke

The following passages have been engaged:—

By the s. s. Sutlej, Captain A. H. Johnson, sailing on the 24th May:—

FOR BRINDISI—Col A Filgate, Capt Walshe, Mr W Barry, CS, M J Jones, Mr and Mrs H Whymper, Major Sarrel, Mr R Shaw, Mr E I Sturdy, Mr E Short, Mr A F Beaufort, Major Sorell, Miss Campton, Mr Pickering Clarke, Capt McCulloch and Mr Syed Nassorideen.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr Wilkinson, Major A M Creagh, Hon and Mrs I Caulan and infant, Mr Hill, Mr A Eunbank, Mr and Mrs G H Bayly, Col and Mrs Martin and child, Mr Allan Arthur, Col E W Trevor, Col Ludlaw, Mr Framhein, Mr Curoondas Chubildas, Mr G Winwall, Mr F Croft and Nawab Abdul Luteef.

FOR LONDON—Mr J G Robinson, Major W S Hore, Mr Macaulay, Mr Bentley Taylor, Mr King, Maj Garfitt, Mr P C Belk, Mr and Mrs T Whitham, Dr Lawder, Mr C D Learoyd, Mr T P Collins, Miss Keyser, Mr T B Marris, Mr E Solana, Mr F J Wilson, Mrs Clibbon, Mr Dhunjeebhoy Bomanjee, Col Luard, Mr Smellie, Mr Flanburiari, Mr Hosie, Mr S. Fletcher, Mr Kirley and Mr J Hadgart.

FOR VENICE.—Brig Surg Costello, Capt Allan and Mr R Stones.

By the s s Bokhara, Captain C R Edwards, sailing on 31st May:—

FOR LONDON—Mr and Mrs E Spiener, Mr Barliege and Mr E J Moore.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr O Fielder and Mr Calvert.

By the s. s. Assam, Captain W. A. Wheeler, sailing on 7th June:—

FOR LONDON—Mr H Hicks and child.

FOR BRINDISI—Mr L B Simson.

FOR MARSEILLES—Mr W [illegible]

THE NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE new Novelty Theatre, built by Messrs. Dosabhoy F. Mogul and Cursetjee F. Ballivalla, the proprietors of the Victoria Theatrical Company, opposite the Victoria Terminus, will be formally opened to-morrow evening by Sir Frank Souter, when an interesting performance in Hindustanee will be given. The building, which is wholly a timber structure lined with tin plates and beautifully painted over from top to basement, has been completed in about three months and a half by a Mahomedan architect, at a cost of from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000. The ground rent to be paid to Government is about Rs. 150 per month; and the building is removable at twenty-four hours' notice under the orders of Government. Exclusive of the compound in the front and the rear, the theatre and its appurtenances cover a space 150 feet in length and 90 feet in breadth. The stage, the view of which is unbroken by any intervening pillars, is 90 feet broad and 65 feet long, while the total space for the seats is 85 feet in length and 90 feet in breadth. Behind the stage are eight dressing rooms for the actors, in addition to five or six other rooms. The dome, which is the principal feature of the building, is 64 feet in height, and from the top of it is suspended a gas sun-burner of 57 lights, which will effectively illuminate the whole structure. This dome is supported by ten elegant circular pillars and arcades, and its acoustic properties are very highly spoken of by those who are in a position to judge. The drop scene is a beautiful specimen of art, 32 feet in breadth and 20 feet in length, and displays a grand landscape, with the figures of Industry, Charity, and Love, the ruins of Grecian Architecture, &c. Although from the outside, the building appears to be one-storeyed, it has really two storeys, the second forming the gallery. The entire structure is well ventilated throughout with venetians. There are thirteen doors on the ground floor, and seventeen on the upper floor, affording abundant means of exit in case of emergency. Pressure among the visitors is guarded against by providing four ample staircases to the upper floors. There are two refreshment bars on the upper floor, and one on the ground floor. On the ground floor are placed the orchestra stalls, with about 300 cushioned seats, having behind them the pit stalls with about 200 seats, and further in the pit with about 400 seats. On the upper floor is the dress circle with about 400 seats, including the private boxes in the rear. The gallery or the upper circle on the second storey contains about 100 seats. The theatre is thus large enough to afford accommodation to nearly 1,400 persons. All the seats are arranged in rising tiers, so as to afford a good view of the stage to the occupants of all the seats, which, with the exception of those in the last class, are consecutively numbered with corresponding numbers on the tickets of admission. The foot-lights are twenty in number, and are provided on the plan of the London theatres, with organ-burners and chimneys. The portico will be illuminated with crystal chandeliers. The proprietors of the theatre have fully availed themselves of the benefit of their recent experiences of English theatres, and have, in the conveniences provided in the new structure, tried to study the comfort of Indian audiences as far as was practicable. We learn that Sir Frank Souter has consented to perform the opening ceremony to-morrow evening, with some encouraging remarks on the enterprise of the proprietors which has provided the best theatre now existing in Bombay.

LOW EXCHANGE AND WHEAT EXPORTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Your local contemporary in Wednesday's issue notices an article in the *Quarterly Review* on the "competition in wheat-growing," and takes exception to that writer's views, that the depreciation of the rupee favours India in the competition, and says: "In fact it is abundantly clear that wheat can be grown in India and carried to England at a very considerably lower figure than is possible in the case of America, and this end asserts itself apart altogether from the relative value of the rupee." According to the latest estimates, I find the average cost of placing a quarter of wheat in London from Chicago and Delhi, respectively, to be as follows:—

	From Delhi. s. d.	From Chicago s. d.
Cost of productions	12 0	14 5
Cartage to railway station	1 0	1 6
Railway freight	6 9	5 0
Trade charges	6 0½	3 0
Ocean freight	4 11	4 0
	30 8½	27 11

My authorities as regard the Indian wheat are Sir W. W. Hunter's evidence before the Parliamentary Committee on Indian Railways, Sir James Caird, the Annual Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and many others. As regards American wheat, I take the figures given by Mr. Everitt, of the Farmers' Alliance in England, sent specially to the United States to make enquiries on this important subject. I should therefore like to know on what authority "it is abundantly" proved that Indian wheat can be placed in the London market at "a considerably lower figure than American."

Then further on your contemporary says: "We would present the writer of the *Quarterly Review* with a little arithmetical calculation. The average price of wheat in England in 1886 was 31s. per quarter. By the writer's own calculation the minimum price that will allow wheat to be grown at the barest profit in England or America is 43s. per quarter. Therefore, if by lessened production this advance of over ¼ is attained, it is clear that the value of the rupee may also advance ¼ without the position of the Indian cultivator being at all affected. He would be paid precisely the same number of rupees for his quarter of wheat. With 32s. paid, and the Rupee at 1s. 4d., he gets Rs. 24 with 40s. paid; and the rupee at 1s. 8d., he would get Rs. 24. This appears to us completely to do away with the argument that the future of the wheat trade of India depends solely on the depreciation of the rupee."

I may remark here *en passant*, that the difference between 31s. and 40s. is not over ¼. Arithmetical calculations, however interesting, are nothing if not correct. Again, the conclusion arrived at by the arithmetical calculation depends after all upon a "may." "It is clear that the value of the rupee may also advance," &c. Calculations admit of no "mays," but even taking it as a "may," the idea that the value of the rupee will rise with the value of wheat, that is to say, that when wheat rises to 40s., the rupee will rise to 1s. 8d., seems very far-fetched.

But supposing, for the sake of argument, this did occur, is your contemporary correct in saying, the Indian cultivator would still be in the same position? If I may be excused the presumption, I too would beg to offer a little arithmetical calculation. By your contemporary's supposition, when the price of wheat rises to 40s. per quarter, the rupee may rise in value correspondingly. As he now gets Rs. 24 per quarter for his wheat, selling at 32 shillings, the exchange being at 1s. 4d, he will get the same amount—Rs. 24 when it sells at 40 shillings if the exchange rises to 1s. 8d. But it does not pay American or English farmers to grow wheat at 32 shillings, and it does to grow it at 40 shillings. Consequently, as long as the exchange remains low, and wheat sells at 32 shillings, the Indian ryot is in possession of the English market; when the rate rises to 40 shillings, and the exchange rises, he will have to compete with the American and English farmers; and if the exchange rises beyond 1s. 8d. he will be out of the field altogether. This, to use the words of your contemporary, appears to me to completely do away with the argument that a low exchange does not favour the wheat trade. But if this is not sufficient, a walk through the grain market will convince any sceptical person that a low exchange has very much to do with it, for every fall in a rupee causes a rise in the price of wheat in Bombay, and therefore a greater price to the producer—Yours, &c.,

R.

CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Rustomji Wadia, of Bombay, has founded a charitable dispensary at Tanna. I hear that the Municipal Commissioners of this place, in whose charge the institution now is, are about to make certain additions and alterations to the dispensary building at a considerable cost. But before commencing the work, I think the Commissioners will do well if they consider the advisability of removing the building, which is quite close to the Civil Hospital, from its present locality to a more central position in the town, say, somewhere near the Mamlutdar's office. This will undoubtedly make the institution more useful, not only to the people of the town, but also to those residing in villages like Kapri, Guwan and Nani, &c., which are not far from the Mamlutdar's office. I hope this question will not fail to engage due attention of, the authorities concerned, and also that of the benevolent Parsee gentleman.—I am, &c.,

Tanna, May 17.

D.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

SIMLA, MAY 14.

THE Sub-Committee met on Friday, to receive the evidence of Mr. Westland, Comptroller General.

Mr. Westland said: My own opinion is that the higher offices in the department ought to be, as a rule, reserved for covenanted civilians. By as a rule, I mean to say that one or two of the enrolled officers, if they are men of exceptional merit, ought to be admitted to these appointments, but at the same time that the Accountant Generalships ought to be looked upon as purely Civilian appointments, so that when any enrolled officer, who is not a Civilian, holds that appointment, he will be practically looked upon by the other members of the Administration as one whose exceptional merit has entitled him to a position which has the prestige of being a reserved appointment. The principal appointments in the Administration generally are held by covenanted Civilians, and it would diminish from the efficiency of the Accounts Department as a whole, and from the financial ability of the Accountant General to carry on his work if the Accounts Department were regarded as a distinct and inferior branch of the administration. The Accountant General is in perpetual and close relation with the head of the Government, to whom he is one of the financial advisers, and he is also in constant communication with the heads of departments and high officers of Government generally. Moreover, an intimate knowledge of the executive administration of the country, and a personal experience of one's own relation to it, are highly important qualifications in an Accountant General. As the head of a very big office also, he has a large amount of patronage, and must necessarily exercise a high degree of selection for exceptional merit, and he will be much more looked up to by his subordinates, both gazetted and non-gazetted, if he belongs to a distinct and independent service. A further argument in favour of this opinion is this, that in many of our higher departments we are in close and intimate relations with the mercantile and banking public, and these relations are greatly smoothed over by the fact of the officers so brought in contact being known to belong to the executive administration. I have had a great deal to do with bankers myself, and the mere fact of my being a member of the Administration gave me a position of confidence with them. Another matter which must be borne in mind in connection with this subject is that the appointments in our department are made by the Government of India, but the officers themselves are in very close connection with the local Government, and the local Governments much prefer having to deal with an officer who belongs to the Administration than to having to deal with a man who, during the whole of his service, has been entirely separate from the Administration. At the same time, and as purely a question of personal fitness, I am bound to say that I consider some of the non-civilian members of the department are, and promise to be, quite fit to hold the post of Accountant General, except that they would labour under those personal disadvantages I have already alluded to.

I think a certain number of places on the enrolled list should be reserved, both for the training of Civilians for those higher appointments, and because it is an advantage that we should pass some Civilians through the department back into the general line of the service. There is a kind of training which is obtained in the Accounts Branch, which is very useful in many other branches of the Administration. For instance, for the post of Financial Secretary to Local Governments. It is not necessary in my opinion that covenanted Civilians should be kept in the Accounts Department until an Accountant Generalship fell vacant for them. So far as their selection as Accountants General is concerned, our purpose is answered equally well, if, after passing through the training which the department affords, they have gone back to the general line of the Administration to be recalled when necessary if an occasion arrives for the use of their services and experience in the department. I think the present system of recruiting for the enrolled grade is as bad as it could be. It is a system of nomination without the responsibility of nomination. Under it is a mere chance whether we get a good man or a bad. I have formed no definite idea as regards the recruitment of the department, but it seems to me that if you make up your minds that you require men of European training for some of the offices in the department you ought to recruit them in the same way that you recruit the technical Departments, that is, through the Secretary of State. My own opinion in regard to the present enrolled list is that it ought to be curtailed, and I have drawn up a list of the appointments which I think ought to be filled in the way I have mentioned. If you reduce the number of the enrolled list of this standard you must have a large number of them recruited from England, and that would of course bring about the result that the rest of the appointments would be filled by the chief superintendents, and it would be to them in a great degree that you would look for your native recruits. Of course the qualifications of natives and Europeans differ for the various kinds of work. There is work to be done in the department for which you cannot help employing Europeans. Take for example the case of a Currency Office. In it you have to deal directly with bankers and men of business. If you were to put a native in that position, you place him in a position of great disadvantage to himself, simply because of his being a native. Take another case. You have a Pay Office in Bombay and a Pay Office in Calcutta. There is nothing in the work there which places it beyond the capacity of a native to perform; but at the same time there is a great deal of urgent work to be done by reason of the constant flow of officers to these places who come to have their papers made up, and their allowances set forth and so on. Whenever urgent work is to be done a native will be apt to break down. He will not bear the personal responsibility of going out of routine, and whenever you want a man to whom, if necessary, you can apply to do something in a hurry, you must have a European. We have had natives in these posts occasionally, and I cannot say they always failed in them. One man, in fact, did very well, but at the same time that man was altogether an exceptional case, and I don't believe that by any system of recruitment, you would get half-a-dozen natives equal to him in the department. A native also is not equal to a European in the work of organisation and management of a large office. When you get down to the superintendents, men who have charge of a branch, where there are from ten to twenty people working, you find the difference. A superintendent who is a native can never get over the fact that he is rather one of the clerks than one of the superior class. You cannot trust him to the same extent to work his clerks, and the work is not so efficiently turned out as it would be under a European. There are several superintendents whom I would trust as absolutely as I trust a European, but, as a rule, the Europeans are better. There are some appointments among the twenty-five I mentioned which might be filled by natives, but nothing approaching one-third could be so filled with any advantage to the Public Service. I would decrease the number of natives in the enrolled list and increase it among the chief superintendents. The present system of recruiting does not give you men whom you could call selected in any way. I think Europeans should be recruited from home rather than in this country, because the experience of other departments shows that when you have a good salary to offer, you get a better class of Europeans by recruiting at home. In exceptional cases I would promote from the superintendent class to the twenty-five reserved appointments. I should like to bring some Deputy Collectors into the Department, as I consider they are very excellent men, and men who have had an opportunity in service of showing their fitness for the kind of work we have to give them. There are only three natives now in the enrolled list, and one is absolutely useless. He simply will not work. He is an M. A., and did not get in by competition. As a rule, I have a very high opinion of native M. A.'s. Another of the three is, I think, capable of doing equally as well as a European, and a man whom personally I should have no objections to put into any of those appointments for which I say a European is necessary. The great difficulty in the way of amalgamating the chief superintendents and the enrolled lists is that, as a rule, the chief superintendent is a man whom you have selected as such, after he has served a considerable period in the department and arrived at an advanced age, while the members of the enrolled service are men selected with a view to their rising still higher, and are seldom more than twenty-five years of age.

With regard to the assertion that there has been a breach of faith in the appointment of Civilians as Accountant Generals, you may regard the claims of the non-Civilians as of two kinds. First of all a claim to rise to a certain salary quite independently of the work or position which gives them that salary. If you take the appointments which are open to them now on the enrolled list, deducting the four appointments reserved for covenanted Civilians, and compare them with the list of appointments of 1862, as reformed on the 5th July 1865, you will find there only three appointments open to them under the present system, which are less valuable than the corresponding appointments under the old. But people ignore the conditions which have brought up the present list of appointments to what they are. Their claim is not only that they should have the same pay that was promised them in 1862, but that they should have the same position, plus the improvements made to the list by additions since that date. For example, three years ago when the Auditor General's scheme was introduced they added on two appointments of the first class and one of the third class. From one point of view you can say that these three appointments came in as it were to raise the existing list as it then stood up to equality with the former list. From another point of view the non-Civilians may say they were entitled to the list of 1862, plus the additions made in 1883, and that their position should not be compared with the state of things in 1862; but to the position they would have held had they added on to the list of 1862 the additions since made to it. I do not pretend to judge whether the claim is right or wrong. Owing to the nature of our work, our arrangements have to be much more complete than in any other office, everything must go like clock work, and that is one reason why we require a strong infusion of Europeans. There are a great many natives who cannot get the idea out of their heads that a thing is just as well done a week hence as now. You are obliged to be continually driving them. It's not in the least degree necessary to have professional engineers in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF HECTOR.

M. XANTHOPULO, one of the agents of the Austrian Lloyds, writes to the Austrian papers from Dardanelles, under date 10th April, as follows:—"The privilege of discovering the tomb of Hector, son of Priam, king of Troy, has been reserved to Ismail Effendi, a Turkish priest, although the renowned Dr. Schliemann has spent several years in the attempt to achieve this end. The German archæologist spent a considerable amount of money, in addition to time and trouble, in endeavouring to make this discovery, and the failure of his research is that Dr. Schliemann insisted upon looking for the sarcophagus in the plain or valley of Hissarlik, while the tomb lay on the hill Bunbaschi, exactly as described by Homer in the Iliad. For several years archæological researches have been prosecuted in Bunbaschi, and some of the excavations went to a depth of three metres. It was at this depth that Ismail Effendi made his great discovery. An artistically carved block of marble was displaced, and recognising the importance of the discovery, the fortunate priest immediately ordered a cessation of operations and discharged his workpeople. At night time, with a number of trusted friends, he resumed work. Breaking open the cover of the sarcophagus, many valuable antiquities were revealed, among them a massive diadem. By some means or other the local authorities heard of the discovery, and forthwith the chief of the gendarmerie proceeded to sequestrate the relics. He further despatched a messenger to the Imperial palace of Jildiz Kiosk, and conveyed the treasures in charge of the muhassabji (collector) to the local authority."

No intimation of this interesting event has yet appeared in the English papers so far as we know. The foregoing information has been supplied to us through the kindness of Mr. Janni, the Bombay Agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyds, who has translated the letter from *L'Adria*, an Austrian journal just received.

THE CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING TRADESMEN.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, the man Morton was brought up on remand.

His Lordship the Bishop of Bombay attended to give evidence, and was accommodated with a seat on the Bench. He said: I was at the Cathedral at about five o'clock last Friday evening, when I was told by Mr. Hill, a chaplain on the Establishment, that a gentleman named Mr. Morton wanted to see me. I saw him a little later, and asked him if his name was Morton. He replied yes, he had been employed in a plantation in Tirhoot, and was bringing his sister down to Bombay to send her to Australia, and that all his money was in currency notes, and had been stolen from him in a dak bungalow at some place, the name of which was not familiar. He asked me to give him some assistance in money to take him to Allahabad, where he said that he was known. I said that we were so inundated with applications in Bombay that I must ask, for references. He gave me a reference which I took down, but unfortunately I have not it with me. He seemed unwilling that I should refer to the gentleman, particularly when I said I thought I could get an answer within twenty-four hours. He urged that the coolie would have to go twelve miles with the telegram. I asked what hotel he was at, and he replied at the English Hotel. I then asked was his sister with him in Bombay, and he replied in the affirmative. I asked whether Mr. and Miss Morton were at the hotel, and he replied in an extremely hesitating manner, yes. That aroused my suspicions, and I allowed him to go away, and thereupon drove straight to the English Hotel. I saw the manager and asked for the Hotel book, which he showed me and also a list of names which was hanging up in the lobby. I found the names Mr. and Mrs. Morton. The entry in the book was J. A. Morton from Cawnpore. On the list the name was Mr. and Mrs. Morton. I asked the Hotel manager whether the lady and gentleman occupied the same room, and he replied that they did. I concluded at once that the story told me was false. The accused's manner had led me to suspect him. He answered my questions in a very hesitating manner, and seemed like a man much embarrassed and not accustomed to that sort of thing. The day after I received a letter from the accused which read: "Since applying to you I have received the necessary assistance from a private gentleman, therefore you need not trouble yourself any further. Thanking you for all you have done, believe me," &c.

Cross-examined: Is your Lordship quite positive I asked you for money to take us both to Allahabad or only one?—Both, for you mentioned the amount of the fares.

Essai Chirackara, police sepoy at the English Hotel, next called, said in reply to questions, that at about five minutes past 12 the prisoner went to him and asked him to open the door. He complied with the request. Prisoner said that he found it very hot and wanted to go out. He asked witness not to close the door as he wanted to go out again—to church. This was Saturday morning. Defendant then went out. Going back he said he would go out again at half-past two o'clock. He did so, remarking that he was going for an airing. At about 3 or 3-15 he returned to the hotel. He went out and returned thrice. At about 10 or 15 to 6 the hamal went to him and told him that the accused and the lady had gone out. He saw no baggage with them. At 7 o'clock he accompanied the proprietor of the hotel to the Musjid Bunder Station, having previously been to the Bori Bunder Station himself. At Bori Bunder station he saw the accused and the *mem sahib*. He was in the carriage and she was outside. Defendant went to Musjid Bunder station on foot and witness followed. He enquired from the ticket-master where the defendant was going, and he replied to Poona. He saw no baggage either at Bori Bunder or at Musjid Bunder. Witness went to the room of a friend of his and changed his clothes before he saw the hamal. He was on his way home when the hamal told him that the accused had gone away from the hotel.

Cross-examined: He saw the accused take his ticket, but did not see him pay the money. After learning where the defendant was going he did nothing further.

Bika, hamal at the English Hotel, deposed that the defendant and the lady occupied rooms on the first floor. They were there for from 12 to 14 days. He remembered them leaving the hotel some days ago, but he could not remember the day of the week or the date. They left before six o'clock in the morning. He was sweeping the hotel at the time they went. A little before they went defendant asked him for tea. He could not supply him with it, however, as the milk had not been delivered. About five minutes later the two went out. The defendant as he went asked the butler for tea, but receiving a similar reply said he would return again. Defendant told witness not to sweep his room until he returned, as his things were open. This aroused witness's suspicions, and he went to the room door and found it fastened from the inside. He thereupon entered the room by the bathroom, and found that all the baggage had been removed. He reported this to the butler and then ran to the Bori Bunder station, where he saw the defendant. He spoke to the sepoys in the station, told them that the accused had absconded from the hotel, and requested them to take him into custody. This they refused to do, telling him to fetch his master. As he was leaving the station he saw his master. He did not know how the baggage was removed from the hotel.

Cross-examined: He met his master at the Bori Bunder station. After meeting his master he met the peon after seeing the ramoosie and reporting the matter to him. He lived on the premises, and slept in the passage. He did not see the accused leave and return to the hotel several times during the night in question. At the time he noticed the baggage removed he did not notice whether anything else was missing.

Police sepoy 393 A, who does duty at the Bori Bunder junction, said that on the night in question he saw a European gentleman carrying some baggage. The tin-box produced was one load. He saw it carried to the station, and saw the accused return from the station without the box. He went in the direction of Rampart Row. Ten minutes later he saw him carrying some bedding to the station by a different gate from the one he first made use of. He did not see him afterwards. Considering him respectable he made no inquiries.

Mr. Baker, manager of Messrs. Badham, Pile & Co.'s boot and shoe department, gave evidence as to various pairs of boots, shoes, and slippers produced in Court. He had not a pair of boots to suit the accused, but made him a pair and sent them. Accused told him that he was in Bombay for 6 or 7 days on business. This was on the 9th of May. The boots which had been specially made were delivered on the 15th. The goods charged in the bill were at cash prices, to be paid for on delivery. Those are our terms to strangers. The bill bore a receipt stamp ready for immediate payment, no credit being allowed. The bill was returned unpaid. He could not say whether fault was found with the messenger for leaving the boots without receiving the money. But he was sent back for one or the other.

Mr. Jehangir Byramjee, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., said that he went to the defendant's hotel and presented the bill for payment, and was told by the defendant that if he went round next morning he would pay it. Early on the following morning (the 13th) they received a note from the defendant asking them not to send the account that day but the next. Next day, however, they learned that the defendant had absconded.

Mr. J. McDermott, Superintendent of the Fort Division, said that on Friday afternoon the 14th instant the accused came to my office saying that he had been referred to me by the Court. I asked him his name, and he replied J. A. Morton, and that he was formerly employed in an indigo concern at Tirhoot. He stated further that whilst staying at a dak bungalow with his sister at Mokamo he had been robbed of Rs. 400, all the money he possessed. Almost immediately afterwards he said he was not quite sure whether he was robbed at this dak bungalow or *en route* to Bombay. He said he had come to Bombay to see his sister off to Australia. But he said he could not send her off because of the theft of his money. He wanted assistance, he told me, to take himself and his sister to Allahabad. I asked how much he wanted, and he replied about Rs. 30 for two third class tickets. I asked where he was residing, and he said he was staying at the English Hotel. I asked him to be good enough to call next day and see me. He told me he had called on the Bishop of Bombay, and asked him for some assistance for the purpose mentioned. I asked him if the Bishop had given him any assistance, and he replied that the Bishop was going to make some enquiries before doing so. I asked if he had no jewellery upon which he could raise the money, and he said he had none—neither jewellery nor money to pay his hotel bill. The following morning (Saturday) a Parsee gentleman—one of the proprietors of the English Hotel—reported to me that Mr. Morton had left the hotel, had taken his luggage away during the night, and had gone to the Bori Bunder station with his sister. He stated that his bill had not been paid, and also information that the accused's luggage had been lowered from the window at the back of the hotel. He asked me to detain accused. I told him that the law did not empower me to do so. I told him to go to the station and complain to the Railway officials there. About an hour afterwards the other proprietor of the hotel came to me, and asked me to interfere in the matter and prevent Morton's escape. I told him I had no power to do so. He then informed me that the accused had obtained large quantities of goods from shops in the Fort and had not paid for them. He named some of the shops to me, and I sent to inform them that the accused was reported to be clearing out from Bombay. Thereupon some of them came to me and I brought them before this Court. Informations were laid, a warrant was issued, and I was entrusted with its service. I followed the accused at the instructions of the Commissioner of Police. He proceeded to Sholapur, served the warrants, executed the search warrants, recovered the whole of the property, and brought it back to Bombay. The accused at Sholapur made over to me Rs. 23. This I ascertained was the balance of Rs. 30 lent to him. I asked whether he had not been to the Collector in Sholapur and obtained money from him. He admitted that he had received Rs. 30, spent Rs. 7, and the Rs. 23 was the balance of the amount. I have made enquiries as to the manner in which the baggage was taken from the hotel and found that the *ramoosie's* post was in front of the hotel and the baggage could not be seen by him as it was lowered from the window.

At this point the case was again adjourned, and will be resumed at noon on Saturday.

MADRAS.

The Weather.—A correspondent informs us that it has been raining very heavily for the past week in Ootacamund, and the weather at present is delightful. A storm of a severe nature passed over Nellore and the adjoining villages on the 12th instant, blowing down many Casuarina trees. The thermometer there now stands at 102° in the shade.—*Times.*

Medical Education.—Government, in the early part of last year, called upon the different District Boards, with the exception of Nellore, Tanjore and Madura, to report whether they would prefer to have their pupils for the Hospital Assistant grade educated at the Auxiliary Medical School, Madras, or at one of the provincial schools established in the three above-mentioned districts. In reply, the Nilgri District Board has reported that it has no pupils to be educated for the Hospital Assistant grade, and the remaining seventeen Boards are unanimous in thinking that their pupils should be educated at Madras rather than at a provincial school, and in this opinion the Government have concurred. The Auxiliary Medical School at Royapoorum is, as we stated in a former issue, to be abolished on the 30th proximo, but arrangements have been made for the accommodation in the Medical College of the pupils hitherto trained there, and for which purpose a portion of the present staff of the Royapoorum School is, we understand, to be retained.—*Ibid.*

Unhealthiness of Kurnool.—Owing to the extreme unhealthiness of Cumbum, the present head-quarters of the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kurnool, in consequence of which every Assistant holding the appointment has, for many years, been subject to a very bad type of fever, rendering him quite unfit for duty in a few months and necessitating frequent changes, the Inspector-General of Police recently addressed Government, urging the desirability of locating that officer in some more healthy locality, and proposed Nandyal as a suitable site for the purpose, being free from fever. He further represented that crime was very heavy in the Nandyal taluk, and that successive Inspectors have not been able to grapple with it successfully; also that the town is gradually growing in importance, and seems likely in time to become the chief town, and possibly the head-quarters of the district. On a consideration of the reasons urged by the Inspector-General, Government have accorded their sanction to the proposed change of head-quarters from Cumbum to Nandyal being carried out.—*Ibid.*

The State of Pudukota.—A glance through the report on the Administration of Pudukota for 1885-86 shows that this little State is steadily advancing. Every department of the State exhibits very satisfactory results, except the Police department. In the opinion of the District Magistrate the *Morale* of the Police deteriorated during the year under review. It is, however, fair to the Police to add that the Dewan Regent does not altogether share in the opinion expressed by the District Magistrate. Outside the region of dry facts and figures the report on the education of his Highness the young Rajah, during the past year, is of special interest. His Highness is evidently a diligent student; for out of 247 possible working days, he attended 217 days. The remaining 30 days the Rajah was unable to attend owing to illness for 11 days, and owing to special request from the Palace for 19 days. It is stated that he applies himself to his studies from love and not from compulsion or pressure of any kind. On the 18th of September 1885, the Political Agent, Mr. Farmer, examined the Rajah at the Residency in the presence of the Dewan, the English tutor and his assistants. The result for the examination, as also of one held in January last year, are pronounced very satisfactory. By way of encouragement and as a reward for diligence and satisfactory progress in his studies, a superior despatch box, a thermometer, and a mariner's compass were bestowed as prizes. In the course of the year the Rajah was initiated in riding. He has shown an interest in physical exercises, and has at times amused himself at playing lawn-tennis and badminton. The progress report closes with the following remark:—"The Rajah's thinking and judging faculties are good by nature, and he is capable of readily imbibing good principles of conduct."—*Ibid.*

Calcutta Medal.—The final round in the competition for this medal was played on Saturday last on the Guindy Links, and resulted in a tie for the first place between Messrs. A. E. Lawson and C. Sowden, with a nett total of 97. Conditions:—Two rounds of Guindy Links; full handicaps allowed. Full scores are given below:—

A. E. Lawson	55+53	=108	—11=	97
C. Sowden	55 60	115	—18	97
J. H. Peebles	51 59	110	— 8	102
W. Walker...............	56 54	110	— 6	104
J. Bowman...............	55 59	110	— 8	106
J. Matheson	61 60	121	—15	106
J. O. Crawford	58 57	115	— 8	107
F. M. Bowden	60 63	123	—14	109
G. Thorburn	68 63	131	—20	111
G. L. Chambers.........	63 65	128	—16	112
E. J. Firth...............	62 69	131	—16	112
W. Ure	66 68	134	—20	114
E. N. Drury	68 66	134	—20	114

J. Blackhall 66, F. St. G. Dene 76, and J. Pollard 18 retired.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore* in *every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by Anglo-American-Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon road London.

BENGAL.

Suicide of a Soldier.—The coroner of Calcutta, with a jury, viewed the body of a European Private of the Leinster Regiment, Fort William, at the police dead-house on Saturday afternoon. That morning the deceased, along with other men of his company, was warned for fatigue duty at 10-30 a.m. At about 10-15 a.m. his comrades had already left the Dalhousie Barracks, and were grouped downstairs, waiting for the word to march. Deceased was shortly after noticed seated on his bed, with a razor in his hand, and his throat cut from ear to ear. On seeing some of his comrades approach him, he stood up, and turned away from them, and then again turning to the front, fell to the ground and expired.—*Indian Daily News.*

A GLIMPSE OF RUSSIA.

The Countess of Galloway, in an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, writes:—Even the shortest visit to Russia disposes of many popular misconceptions; and although it increases astonishment at the repressive rule possible in these days, it becomes evident that generalisations are as false here as in most other cases. Extraordinary stories are current in England as to the private character of the Tsar, the health of the Tsarevitch, and the reign of terror caused by Nihilism. Many of these become incredible on examination and inquiry. An old proverb asserts that there is no smoke without fire. On the other hand, it is well known that if a lie gets the start the truth will rarely overtake it. In the conduct of affairs between nations whose interests are antagonistic, each must endeavour to procure the objects most essential to its own welfare, and it is especially needful to be on the alert when the issues are easily entangled by the historical aspirations of a race with strong diplomatic instincts. To attain these objects personal calumnies are both unnecessary and undignified. This is seen also in private political life, and the esteem and regard in which the late Lord Iddesleigh was held testify to the public opinion on this point. However much he differed from, and whatever blame he attached to, the misgovernment of his opponents, no personal attack fell from his lips. Unfortunately, a portion of the English press is apt to disregard these maxims, and to publish hastily whatever is transmitted by their foreign correspondents. The policies of the two countries may be divergent, but there are continual misrepresentations which are the work of newspaper writers. The British public believes its newspapers, and, on the other hand, Russians believe that what appears in the press is due to the deliberate orders of the English Government. The ignorance and falsity of the reports sent to London are most perplexing to a stranger. Whence their information is procured remains a mystery, and among other things the character of the Tsar remains at their mercy.

THE TSAR.

As the whole history of Russia depends on the character of the Tsar, a few words on this subject may not be uninteresting. Society and entertainments do not appear particularly congenial to his disposition, his tastes all lie in the direction of simplicity; he has no luxurious habits and prefers living in the country where he can get exercise and recreation. His children are devotedly attached to him, and he is perhaps seen to most advantage when with them, and leading a thoroughly domestic life. In illustration of this it may be mentioned that on no occasion does he omit to visit his children at their bedtime. That he is not devoid of artistic tastes may be seen from certain arrangements and collections made by him at the museum of the Hermitage Palace in St. Petersburg, where much has, under his superintendence, been recently added. A naturally vehement temper does not imply violence or brutality. He is not accustomed to be thwarted. When he discovers himself deceived or misled his indignation is great and he never forgives a lie. It is erroneously supposed in England that he lives in constant dread of the dastardly attempts made by the Nihilists to assassinate him. Those who know him best repudiate this emphatically, and a study of his countenance and of his general behaviour in public certainly confirms the opinion of his courage and bravery. It is a mistake to imagine that he is a tool in the hands of a few officials; once determined on a course of action, motives of expediency will not turn him from his resolution. The evils of an autocratic government are doubtless very great; still, the question sometimes arises whether there is not more consistency in the will of an individual than in the passions of a mob which looks no further than to-day. It might be said to be a necessary stage in the growth of a great people. In the case, too, of Russia the Tsar represents and identifies himself with the people. The terrible Nihilist conspiracies which cause a thrill of horror throughout the civilised world, emanate from the educated middle class; the mass of the people have no sympathy with them or their ideas.

THE RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

Owing to the Russian system of secret police, about which we hear so much the "tchinovnik," or Russian official, is hardly as independent as the moujik or peasant. All are watched and their sayings and doings reported. The discontent which exists is chiefly amongst the educated and higher classes. These, being unrepresented, are more hopelessly in the hands of the officials than even the poorer classes in their communes. Contact with Western Europe will, we are told, bring a change, if not a rebellion. This seems probable; yet why should not Russia, quite different in race and sentiment to the questioning, subjective Teutonic mind, educate herself through the ancient civilisations of the East, and have sufficient national character to work out a purer form of government on her own lines? Even republics are not free from venality, as the condition of America will testify. It must be remembered also that there is at present no great manufacturing population, no artisan class in large cities. The Russian peasant has an interest in the land and no special grievance to lead him to rebel. The army is not likely to abandon its allegiance to the Emperor so long as it has an outlet for its energies in the East. Socialism and Nihilism are unfortunately not limited to the Russian dominions, though they may appear there in more terrible forms than elsewhere. The advantages of parliamentary government may occasionally prove to be overrated, and the desire to bring all nations to appreciate its benefits is doubtless very benevolent, but rather resembles the prescriptions of quack doctors who recommend a few universal remedies for many various maladies.

THE ARISTOCRACY.

The Russian airstocracy and plutocracy have few powers or privileges beyond that of serving their sovereign and their position depends entirely on the will of the Emperor. Official rank is the only distinction, and all rank or *tchin*, as it is called, is regulated according to the army grades. By this *tchin* alone is the right of being received at Court acquired. Society is, therefore, subservient to the Court, and occupies itself more with those whose position can best procure them what they desire than with any other ideas. The Court itself is very magnificent, and its entertainments display unbounded splendour, taste, and art. In the midst of winter the whole palace is decorated for the balls with trees of camelias, dracœnas, and palms. The suppers seem almost to be served by magic. Two thousand people sup at the same moment; they all sit down together, and all finish together in an incredibly short space of time. The palace is lit by the electric light, the tables are placed under large palm-trees, and the effect is that of a grove of palms by moonlight. At these Court balls, besides the Royal Family of Grand Dukes and Grand Duchesses, with gorgeous jewels, may be seen many of the great generals and governors of the provinces, who come to St. Petersburg to do homage to their sovereign; a splendid looking Circassian prince, whose costume of fur and velvet is covered with chains of jewels and gold; the commander of the Cossack Guard, Tcherevine, who watches over the Emperor's safety, dressed in what resembles a well-fitting scarlet dressing-gown, with a huge scimitar in his belt sparkling with precious stones; Prince Dondonkoff Korsakoff, the Governor of the Caucasus, also in Cossack attire, with the beard which is the privilege of the Cossack birth. M. de Giers, whose civilian blue coat with gold buttons is remarkable among the numberless brilliant uniforms, talks to the Ambassadors with the wearied anxious expression habitual to his countenance. The Empress dances, but not the Emperor; he does not sit down to supper either, but walks about, after the Russian fashion of hospitality, to see that all his guests are served.

A GENERAL IMPRESSION.

The one preponderating impression produced by a short visit to Russia is an almost bewildering sense of its vastness, with an equally bewildering feeling of astonishment at the centralisation of all government in the hands of the Emperor. This impression is perhaps increased by the nature of the town of St. Petersburg. Long broad streets lit at night by the electric light, huge buildings, public and private, large and almost deserted places or squares, all tend to produce the reflection that the Russian nation is emerging from the long ages of Cimmerian darkness into which the repeated invasions of Asiatic hordes had plunged it, and that it is full of the energy and aspirations belonging to a people conscious of a great future in the history of mankind. Is it too sanguine to hope that, as this development proceeds, the Russian Government may learn to perceive that a real and enduring peace with England would give the commercial wealth and prosperity so much coveted? A firm, decided, and unflinching policy on England's part, with a determination to protect her interests at whatever cost, may perhaps bring Russia to consider the advantages of this aspect of the question.

JUBILEE IN THE OLDEN TIME.

There seems to be some uncertainty about the exact derivation of the word Jubilee. Mr Bright, in a speech lately made, says that it "comes from a Latin word that means a joyous shout or a shout of congratulation." This may be so, but the word is found in the Hebrew, and it was from the Jews that the Jubilee of fifty years has come down to us. The word in Hebrew is also derived from a root in that language. The letters which represent the word are in their English equivalents Iubl—this is without the vowel sounds, but the identity of the word is clear enough. It comes, according to Gesenius, from the root Ibl, "to well, to flow," and also "to shout in joy and triumph." Gesenius identifies with Jubilee the Swedish *Jolen*, "whence the ancient Scandinavian festival called *Jul* [Engl. *Yule*], Dutch *Jœlen*, "comm. Germ *Jodeln*." Webster finds an affinity between Jubilee and "bawl" and "bellow." All these seem far-fetched, but one is inclined to suppose that the philologists may have made sure of their deductions.

The Jubilee year belonged to the Mosaic code, and was held after the expiration of seven Sabbatical years, which was seven times seven, equal to forty-nine years, the fiftieth year being the Jubilee. The year began on the Day of Atonement by the blowing of horns, known as "Jubilee Horns." "Then shall you cause the trmpet of the Jubilee to sound on the tenth day of the seventh month; in the Day of Atonement shall ye make the trumpet sound throughout all your land."—Lev. XXV. 9. The particular kind of horn which was used on this occasion has been the subject of much discussion; the Jews seem to have been inclined to the idea that they were ram's horns, but this is rejected by the highest authorities! Some of the Rabbis have related a legend, founded on this belief. It is that after the ram which was sacrificed in the place of Isaac had been burnt on the altar, the body was miraculously restored, and different parts of it were converted into certain celebrated articles. The viscera was prepared, and became the strings of David's harp; the skin was made into a mantle, and was the sacred one worn by Elijah; the left horn was the trumpet of Sinai, and the right horn is to be blown when the Messiah appears.

Liberty to all was proclaimed. This being in keeping with Oriental ideas at times of rejoicing may explain the motive under which the prisoners have been released in India. The land had a complete rest during the year. There was no ploughing, sowing, nor reaping; and the chance produce was left to the poor. All land returned on this year to its original possessors. This is understood to mean that the land came back to the family to whom it had been at first allotted. It was to be a holy year, and there was to be no oppression. Houses in walled cities were not subject to the law of the Jubilee year. If a man sold his house he was able to redeem it at any time within the first year, but if this was not done it became the purchaser's for ever; but this did not apply to houses or structures in the villages or fields. As they were connected with the land and its cultivation, they returned with the soil on the Jubilee year to the original possessors. This suggests that if any settlement of the land question in this country and, more particularly, in Ireland could be accomplished, it would be the most appropriate and accordingly the best monument of our Jubilee year. Slaves were set free, no usury or exactions were to be enforced, the poor were to be relieved; "from an ordinary point of view, the Jubilee was calculated to meet and remedy those incidents which are inevitable in the course of human society; to prevent the accumulation of inordinate wealth in the hands of a few; and to relieve those whom misfortune or fault had reduced to poverty." These are the words of a modern standard writer on the subject, and they may suggest the direction which so far as it may be possible in our own day, Jubilee celebrations should take to be in spirit with this very old institution.

The remission of debts has been talked of in connection with the Jubilee. From what has been said above such a line of action would certainly be in keeping with it, but, it would appear that Josephus is the only authority for this; while it would seem that Philo does not confirm it, and Maimonides makes statements which are opposed to the idea. The great Rabbi is supported in this by the Mishna; still, it the celebration had included such acts of mercy, it would certainly be impossible to attempt anything of the kind from the multitudinous variety of commercial transactions with which debts are involved at the present time.

THE EMIN BEY RELIEF EXPEDITION.

The following are extracts from some private letters of Mr. H. M. Stanley, dated steamer Serpa Pinto, River Congo, March 20th, and Mattadi, 21st:—

We left Table Bay on the evening of the 10th March and arrived on the morning of the 18th March at Banana Point after a pleasant and satisfactory voyage. During the day I chartered steamers Serpa Pinto, a Portuguese vessel, R. A. Nieman, from the Dutch House, and the Albuquerque, from the British Congo Company, the united capacity of which was 645 man, 20 donkeys, 30 goats, and 150 tons general cargo. We shipped all these the morning of the 19th. The steamer Heron, State vessel, will bring up all else on the morning of the 20th.

We hope to be united in camp at Mattadi by evening of the 22nd. By the 27th, as estimated in London, I hope to be on my way.

We have had three deaths out of 800, and we shall probably, be obliged to leave a dozen behind sick. We have had no epidemics aboard. I do not know of any expedition from Zanzibar to the Congo which has had such a wonderful immunity from sickness. Ten per cent. is the usual rate of reduction from the numbers of physically fit; ours is 1½ at the utmost. All the Europeans are in excellent condition. Some of them are wonderful workers, and they all save me an immense amount of anxiety and labour by the quick and ready manner of going about their duties.

There was a row soon after leaving Zanzibar. The 620 Zanzibaris and 90 Tippu Tib's men crowded the Soudanese into a hot and stifling place between decks. Strangers all round them, and no one understanding their gutteral Arabic, the poor fellows became frantic, and abused the strangers right and left. This led to blows. Sticks, clubs and firewood flew in all directions and the matter looked serious. We dashed in however, with our sticks, and flourishing them in earnest the Zanzibari mob was driven back. The Soudanese were marched into another part of the vessel, and sentries placed to bar the sections between the opposing factions. Now, among our coloured people there is perfect peace and contentment. The Somalis are excellent fellows, intelligent and willing.

At Boma the committee in charge of the administration of the Congo Free State came on board, and Lieutenant Valcke, the President, informed me that a serious famine existed as far as Stanley Pool. He also said that the "Stanley" steamer is at present hauled up for repairs. You can imagine, then, that I shall have some work to do to reach Emin Pasha. We have to march through a country suffering from famine, but we shall find means to live somehow. We shall have to collect transport steamers together, and repair those in need of repair, and we shall manage this somehow. The refusal of the Baptist Mission to lend their steamer Peace is a great disappointment, and a poor return for the services I have rendered them in the past.

My thoughts at leisure moments are fixed, as you may suppose, on this important question, and I shall know no happiness until I am on *terra firma* on the Upper Congo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 18th May, 1887.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·789
Temperature of the Air	83·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer...........................	75·0
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·664
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)........	80·0
General Directions of Wind*....	WNW, NW, W NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	236

* From midnight to midnight.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—In Debility of Adults its efficacy is unequalled. Rowland Dalton, Esq., District Medical Officer at Bury St. Edmund's, writes:—"The effects of Dr. de Jongh's Oil are sure and most remarkable, especially in that broken-down state of health and strength which usually precedes and favours tubercular deposit. It has certainly been the only means of saving my life on two occasions; and even now, when I feel out of condition, I take it, and like it, unmixed with anything, as being the most agreeable way." Sold only in capsuled imperial half pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and storekeepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Miranda cleared yesterday, under Captain William Phippen, for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

The P and O Co's steamer Khiwa, 1452 tons, Captain S Bason, sailed last evening with extra mails for Singapore and Hongkong.

The Commander of the S S Lisnacrieve, which experienced fine weather, except for two days previous to arrival, when there was a strong Monsoon.

The steamer Dunbar, which arrived in Bombay yesterday under Captain W Bell, has brought in 1,994 tons of coals from Cardiff (April) 19) as per order.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chilka brought to Bombay yesterday a cargo of rice and other miscellaneous merchandise from Chittagong (April 26) under Captain Geaning.

The steamer Renfrew, 1,388 tons, Captain J F Legget, Bombay agents, Messrs F Latham and Co; sailed yesterday for Hull. She carries a sundry cargo and Mr and Mrs Peck, and Mr Kelley, first class passengers, on board.

The steamer Gordonier, 1,555 tons, Captain G Cook, arrived in the Bombay harbour with a cargo of 2,760 tons coals for Messrs Volkart Brothers from Sunderland, which port she left on the 8th April last. Her Agents out here are Messrs. McCullock and Co.

The B I S N Co's steamer Patna, 1,143 tons, Captain J B Pearson, sailed last evening for Coast and Calcutta laden with a general cargo and with the following passengers:—Mrs and Mr Marsland, for Colombo; Mr L Carneiro, Mr G Fernandez, and one gentleman and a friend for Marmagoa; and 14 adults on deck for Coast and Calcutta.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kilwa, 993 tons, which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning under Captain J B Mackay, brought a general cargo and the following passengers from Calcutta (April 24):—Mr J C Niven, Mr J C Stuart, His Grace the Bishop of Meliapore, Rev B H Moreiva, Rev C Rodrigues, Rev J de Souza, Rev J Nunes, Mr and Mrs Good, Dr and Mrs McColman, Mr J M Nives, Mr V de Mello, Mr S Lopes, and a native gentleman and 42 deck.

The Italian steamer R Rubattino, 3,044 tons, Captain G Merello, arrived in Bombay on the 18th instant. She brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—From Genoa—Mr Arnold Wiethslack, Mr A E Hight and family, Mrs Cwemlow and child, Major Grant and Mrs Grant, Mr Currie, Capt E C Bethune, Col and Mrs. Strong.—From Port Said—Mr Horace Hennanoirts.—From Suez—Mrs. Gittle Rottemberg, Miss Louise Heine and two deck passengers.—(From Aden)—19 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th May, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Miranda ..	..	....	A	C. Eduljee.
„ S. of Victoria	...	......	A B	F. Muir & Co.
„ Belgravia ...	...	....	B	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ R.Rubattino	..	......	C	F. Bozzoni.
„ Khiva......	...	......	D	P. & O. Co.
„ C. Cameron.	...	......	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Cairo	...	......	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Baghdadi ..	...	....	G	D. Sassoon &Co
„ Stella	...	....	H	W.&A. Graham & Co.
„ Florence ...	...	....	K	The Bombay Co
„ Altmore.....	...	......	K L	Ruttonji, Bomonji & Co.
„ Kerbella....	...	......	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Brenda	...	......	M	C. Eduljee.
„ Niagara	...	......	N	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Renfew	...	......	O	E. Latham & Co
„ Kairos......	...	......	P	McCulloch &Co
„ Altnacraig .	...	......	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Anger Head	...	......	Ibis	W.&A. Graham & Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	R. Rubattino (s)...	Morello	Genoa, May 1.
	Lisndorime (s).....	Williams	Middlesbro', April 4.
	Chilka (s)	Gunning......	Chittagong, April 26
	Dunbar (s)	Bell	Cardiff, April 19.
	Perim (s)	Smith	Cochin, May 15.
	Kilwa (s)	Mackay	Calcutta, April 24.
	Gordonier (s)	Cook	Sunderland, April 8.
	H. M. S. Briton ...	Lloyd	Aden, May 10

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Khiva (s)............	Basen	China.
	Miranda (s)	Phippen	Dunkirk.
	Patna (s)............	Pearson	Coast and Calcutta.
	Renfrew (s)	Legget	Hull.
	Sha Jehan (s)	Leftwitch	Coast and Calcutta.
	Mameluke (s)	Newey	Liverpool.

The ship Lady Cairns, Captain Edwards, cleared last evening for London.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday:—
Steamer Perim, for London.
„ Brenda, for Marseilles.
„ Stella, for Marseilles.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.			
15	Nevassa s	Nailer	Bombay, May 3.
	Lalpoora s.........	Whittard	Bombay.
	Ifafa	Le Messurier ..	Port Natal, April 2.

DEPARTURES.

May 15.—Indian Marine Steamer Dalhousie and Ship Colony.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 17.

Logan-Home, Lieut. Mad, 3rd M Cavy, on furlough, from Secounderabad.

May 18.

Leet, Col, Mad, 2nd Somerset L I, on retirement, from England.

Grant, Major, Bo, 17th B I, from leave from England.

Warden, Capt, Bo S C, from leave, from Mahableshwar.

Strong, Col, Co, 14th B I, from leave, from England.

May 19.

Goldie, Capt, Bo. R E, on leave, from Kirkee.

Kirwan, Surg-Major, Bl M Staff, from tour, from R Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—May 19.

Grier, Lieut, Bo, R A, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Major F. S. Hore, Actg. Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, May 20, 1887.

The following N C Officers having left Bombay are struck off the strength of the Corps from this date:—Capt R Roberts, Corpl S N Fox, and Lance-Corpl E Traill.

The following promotions are sanctioned:—Lance-Corpl Armstrong to be Corporal vice Corporal Roberts resigned. Trooper G W Moir to be Lance-Corpl, vice Lance-Corpl Armstrong promoted.

The following gentlemen having joined are posted to A Troop as assigned. Regimental Nos as follow:—No 82 Trooper R M Toower, No 83 Trooper C Von Hantleman, No 84 Trooper E Edwards, No 85 Trooper A Phillips, No 86 Trooper G G Craig, No. 87 Trooper H Weile, No 88 Trooper P E Cameron, 89 Trooper J B Dick, No 90 Trooper J M Skinner. No 91 Trooper F H Cook, and No 92 Trooper A H King.

By Order,
(Sd.) G. W. ROUGHTON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Govt. Gazette*, May 19.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on private affairs:—Lieut-Col J Rutherfurd, Genl List, Depy Supdt, Mysore Revenue Survey.

G I P Ry Vol Corps.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 5th May 1887:—Capt H D Rosseter, 2nd Battn Durham Lt Infy, to be Inspr and Adjt, vice Capt G E Even, resigned.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 7th April 1887:—6th Regt Bo Cavy.—Kote Dufedar Bahram Khan to be Jamadar vice Nur Khan, dismissed.

B B & C I Ry Vol Rifle Corps.—The folloing promotion is made:—To be Captain.—Lieut H Littledale.

The undermentioned officer is allowed leave to Europe for six months on medical certificate:—Bgdr-Genl A G F Hogg, CB, Comdg Aden Brigade.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on private affairs:—Capt A Keene, R A, Comdg No 1 B Mountain Battery.

The following appointment is made on the personal Staff of H E the Govr, with effect from the 1st April 1887:—Capt A W B Gordon, A-2nd R A, Extra Aide-de-Camp, to be Aide-de-Camp during the absence in England of Capt B M Hamilton, E Y Regt (who vacates under Article 235, Army Regulations, India, Vol I, Part I), or until further orders. This cancels G G Os Nos 248 and 255, dated 6th and 11th May 1887, respectively.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut G L Melliss, and W G Alban.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—Lieut A E Leslie, S C, six months, medical certificate; and Lieut-Col J Withers, S C, till 4th June 1887, without pay, pending retirement.

The undermentioned officer has been allowed by the Sec of State for India to retire from the Service subject to H M's appoval:—Lieut-Col J Withers, SC, 4th June 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for one year:—Major and Bt Col W North, R E, Comdt Bo Sappers and Miners. Pension service 24th year, commenced 9th Feb 1887.

Marine Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appointed F L Charles, Esq, CS, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay during the absence of E C K Ollivant, Esquire, CS, or until further orders.

Capt H Morland, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days from the 24th May 1887.

The following appointments are made:—Capt M Bean, Indian Marine, Assist Port Officer, Bombay, to act as Port Officer, Bombay, during the absence of Capt H Morland, Indian Marine, on privilege leave, or until further orders; and Mr D Jolly, Dock Master, Prince's Dock, to act as Assist Port Officer, Bombay, vice Capt M Bean.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Port Officer, Aden, to be Surveyor for that port.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Major E V Stace is appointed to act as Joint Administrator of Sangli during the absence of Lieut-Col W A Salmon, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col W A Salmon assumed charge of the office of Political Agent, Cutch, on the 12th inst.

Judicial Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H J H Henderson to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Nasik Dist till further orders; and Capt E F Marriott to do duty as Dist Supt of Police in the Surat Dist till further orders.

H E The Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J B W Biddle to do duty as Assist Supt of Police, on probation, Ahmedabad; and Mr B F Green to do duty as Assist Supt of Police, on probation, Khandesh.

Capt H M Abud, sub pro tem Sixth Assist Political Resident at Aden, is appointed to be a Magiste of the first class, under Section 12 of Act X. of 1883, and is invested with additional powers.

The Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Capt H M Abud to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency town of Bombay.

Azam Nathulal Jesing, Acting Mamlatdar and Magiste of the second class in the district of Kaira, is invested with additional powes.

Mr A H Unwin, Actg Judge and Sessions Judge of Belgaum, is allowed privilege leave for seventeen days from such date as he may be relieved by Dr A D Pollen.

Rao Saheb Dewanmal Khemchand, Magiste of the second class in the district of Hyderabad, is hereby specially empowered to pass sentences of whipping.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut Col J M Madden, Cant Magiste and Magiste of the firstclass, Ahmedabad, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned or referred to in Sec. 260 of Act. X. of 1882 within the local limits of that Cantonment.

Mr J C Anding, Magiste of the first class in the district of Belgaum, is invested with additional powers.

Mr C H Jopp, Assist Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, is allowed furlough for four months and seven days from the 25th instant.

Azam Ramchandra Bhagvant, Head Karkun of taluka Belgaum in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the Belgaum Dist.

Col A J Doig, Cant Magiste at Malegaon and Magiste of the first class, is invested with the additional powers.

Mr T S Hamilton is appointed to act as Assist Judge and Sessions Judge of Satara till further orders.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E McCallum, Magiste of the first class in the district of Kolaba, to be Magiste in charge of the sub-division of that district comprising the talukas of Alibag, Pen, and Panvel.

The Rt Hon the Govr in Council is also pleased to appoint Mr E McCallum to be a Visitor of the Subordinate Jail at Alibag in the district of Kolaba.

Mr W L Harvey and Rao Bahadur Rango Ramchandra Bhardi, Magiste of the first class in the district of Ahmednagar, are each invested with the additional power.

Mr R Knight, Assist Collr and Magiste of the first class in the district of Belgaum, is invested with the additional power.

Rao Saheb Daji Balal Parajbe, Actg Mamlatdar of taluka Peint in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magiste of the second class in the district of Nasik.

Mr E McG H Fulton received charge of the office of Remembrancer of Legal Affairs on the 9th inst.

Azam Hafizuddin Zulbikarali, Actg head Karkun of taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magiste of the third class in the district of Nasik.

Educational Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of retirement of Mr Ramchandra Ganesh Naik:—Mr Narayan Vinayak Sathe, B A, to be Head Master of the Sholapur High School; and Mr. Damodhar Ganesh Kelkar, M A to be Head Master of the Ratnagiri High School.

Messrs M H Desai and K R Nanjiani respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Depy Educational Inspr, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha Sub-division on the 23rd ultimo.

Surgn-Majors H W B Boyd, F R C S, and G A Maconachie, M D, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Professorships of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy and Zoology on the 25th ultimo.

Revenue Department.

The Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W P Symonds, CS, to be Forest Settlement Officer in the Poona Dist, in addition to his other duties as First Assist Collr, Poona.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date of retirement of Rao Bahadur Narayan Ballal Joglekar:—Rao Bahadur Keshavlal Hiralal to be fourth grade Depy Collr; Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Kirparam to be sub pro tem fourth grade Depy Collr; Rao Saheb Virprasad Tappiprasad to be fifth grade Depy Collr, taking rank between Rao Bahadur Lakshman Narayan Ajgaonkar and Rao Bahadur Shridhar Gundo, but to continue on special duty under the Bombay Municipality till further orders; Rao Bahadur Vinayakrao Rangnath Purandhare to be sub pro tem fifth grade Depy Collr; and Rao Saheb Achyut Bhaskar Desai to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Rao Bahadur Narayan Chintaman Soman to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr, with effect from the date on which Rao Bahadur Motilal Chunilal was confirmed as sixth grade Depy Collr; and Khan Bahadur Ratanji Edalji Kanga to be sub pro tem sixth grade Depy Collr, with effect from the date on which Rao Bahadur Sitaram Damodar was confirmed as sixth grade Depy Collr.

In modification of the orders contained in Govt Notification No 2844, dated 7th May 1887, appointing Mr H E Winter, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Sholapur, &c, H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W Allen, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Sholapur, Dist Registrar and Political Agent, Sholapur, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Sholapur Dist, and to appoint Mr H E Winter, C S, to act as Collr and Magiste of the district of Broach and Dist Registrar, Broach, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Broach Dist till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A S Bulkley to act as Survey and Settlement Commissioner, with effect from 1st June next, till further orders.

Mr J H Grant, C S, Collr of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery, and Commissioner for purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay, is allowed furlough for one year from 20th May 1887.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to place the services of Mr C E S Steele at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind for employment as Manager of Encumbered Estates in Sind, vice Mr. Jenkins, transferred.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J McLeod Campbell, C S, to act as Collr of Land Revenue and Customs, Bombay, Supt of Stamps and Stationery and Commissioner for purposes of the Income Tax Act in the Town and Island of Bombay during the absence of Mr J H Grant, C S, or till further orders.

Mr G F Blackwell, Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, passed on the 15th April 1887, the examination prescribed in Rule 6 of the Rules published in Govt Notification No 2878, dated 4th June 1880, for the examination of Forest Officers. Mr Blackwell passed the examination in subject No I., in Marathi.

Mr H E Andrewes, Assist Conservr of Forests, passed with credit on the 15th April 1887, the examination prescribed in Rule 6 of the Rules published in Govt Notification No. 2878, dated 4th June 1880, for the examination of Forest Officers. Mr Andrewes passed the examination in subject No I in Kanarese.

Mr C Pais, a Preventive Officer in the Salt Dept, passed on the 15th April 1887, an examination in Marathi and in Law, according to the higher standard, under Rules IV., VII. VIII. of the Rules for the Rules for the examination of officers of that department published in Govt Notification, dated 7th Aug 1874.

General Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Bgde-Surgn H V Carter, to act as Physician, European General Hospital, in addition to his other duties, during the absence of Brigade-Surgn A N Hojel, M K and Q C P, L R C S, or till further orders.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Assist Surgn Darabsha Edalji Kothavala, L M & S, to be in medical charge Convict Gang, Bijapur, in addition to his other duties, till further orders.

Public Works Department.

Capt W J Lister, R E, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Aden, during the absence of Lieut-Col J D Cruickshank, R E, on privilege leave, vice Capt W W Robinson, R E, recalled to Bombay for special duty.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr J H E Hart, Chief Engr, second class, to act as Suptdg Engr, Central Divn, in addition to his duties as Chief Engr for Irrigation, pending further orders; and Col A T Mander, R E, to act as Suptdg Engr, Northern Divn, vice Col W M Ducat, R E, as a temporary measure.

Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, on return from furlough, is appointed Ex Engr, Khandesh.

Mr W E Pedley, Assist Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Ex Engr, Eastern Nara Canals, during the absence of Mr J A Coghlan on privilege leave.

Railway.

The following Notification by the Govt of India in the P W Dept is republished for information in continuation of Bombay Govt Notification No. 18 of 1887:—"No. 154, dated 7th May 1887.—Mr E H Hallum, E Engr, third grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is granted furlough for twenty months in India under Sect 50 of the Civil Leave Code." This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 126, dated 22nd April 1887.

Miscellaneous Appointments, &c.

Mr W J Holland delivered over and Mr. Maneckshaw Dhunjishaw received charge of the office of the Supt of Police, B B and C I Railway, on the 4th inst.

Mr H W J Bagnell, C S, delivered over and Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar received charge of the office of the Dist Depy Collr, Thana, on the 1st inst.

Mr H W J Bagnell, C S, delivered over and Mr Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar received charge of the office of the Assist Collr in the Thana Dist on the 1st inst.

Rao Bahadurs Nilkanth Bhagvant Mule and Rango Ramchandra Bhardi respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Additional Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, on the 28th ultimo.

Azam Purshotam Vaman Sathe, Head Karkun of taluka Kalvan in the Nasik Dist acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from 11th to 27th March 1887, both days inclusive, during the absence on privilege leave of Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna.

Surgns E Tully and PJ Damania respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Supt of Vaccination, Western Gujarat Circle, on 26th April 1887.

Mr Allah Baksh Mubarak, third class Inspr of Sanitation and Vaccination, Rohri Div and H H Mir's Territory, is granted privilege leave from 1st to 31st May 1887 inclusive, and Mr Jawharsing Lakhasing, Head Clerk in the office of the Depy Sanitary Commissioner, Sind Registration Dist, is permitted to conduct the Daftar duties of the absentee in addition to his own.

Topandas Chellaram, second grade Local Fund Vaccinator, Thar and Parkar, is suspended from duty from 13th Jan to 12th Feb 1887 inclusive. The period of suspension to count towards service for pension.

In supersession of this office Notification, dated 15th March last, published at page 242 of Part I of the *Bombay Govt Gazette*, dated 17th idem, Inspr Khan Bahadur Abdul Islam., of the Khandesh Dist Police is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st July next.

Mr Narsinh Ramchandra, Head Karkun of Navalgund, is appointed to act as Mahalkari of Nargund.

The following Government employé in the Revenue Dept was allowed leave for the Lower Standard Departmental Examination held in April 1887:—Mr Keshav Govind Mali, B A, Treasurer, taluka Bhusaval, from 12th to 19th April 1887, both days inclusive.

Hospital Assist Reuben Shallum, is granted sixty days' leave on full pay from date of departure.

Senior Hospital Assist Lingoo Ram, having rejoined on 7th May 1887, the unexpired portion of his sick leave is cancelled.

Mr Narayan Ballal Oke, Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, first grade, made over charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, North Thana, A Divn, on the 25th April 1887, and Mr A D Wilkins, Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, received charge of the said office.

Messrs S C M Saldanha and M D'Cruz respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Conservr of Forests, Northern Divn of Kanara on the 30th April 1887.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN MADRAS.

Adjutant-General's Office, Ootacamund, 13th May.

The undermentioned officers will attend the course of Garrison Instruction commencing at Bangalore on the 1st June 1887:—

7th Hussars—Lieut B E. Mumm, 12th Lancers.
Lieut R G, Broadwood R A.
H W W Barlow, 2nd Batt Rl Fusiliers.
Capt G Dease, 2nd Batt R Fusiliers.
Lieut W L Forbes, 2nd Batt Somersetshire L I.
Capt F H H Couchman, 2nd Batt Somersetshire L I.
Capt H R Lloyd, 2nd Batt Somersetshire L I.
Lieut C B Little, 2nd Batt Royal Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut K E Lean, 2nd Batt South Wales Borderers.
Lieut H M Graham, 1st Batt Hampshire Regt.
Capt C F Cromie, 2nd Batt Oxfordshire L I.
Lieut C E G M Fairtlough. N. B.—All officers must be medically examined and reported fit to undergo the course.

Judge Advocate Genl's Dept:—

Under instructions from Government: No. 2 Circle ceases to exist from the 1st May.

The following redistribution will take place:—

No. 1 Circle.—Lieut-Col A Chaplain, as at present, with the addition of the Eastern District.

No. 2 Circle.—Lieut-Col E Swinton, Skinner. The present No. 3 Circle, with the addition of the Ceded Dist.

No 3 Circle—Lieut Col E Shaw, The present No 4 Circle.

Consequent on this reduction, Captain Welch vacates his appointment as Depy Judge Advocate, but will officiate in No 3 Circle, during the absence of Lieut Col Shaw on furlough.

Major W A Yule, Assist qr. Mr Genl, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, and Lieut-Col S E Atkinson, Depy Assist Quarter Master Genl, Ceded Dist, will rejoin their appointments at Secunderabad and Bellary.

A Class (No 58) for instruction in Military Signalling will assemble at Bangalore on the 11th June, composed of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the British service to be detailed by General Officers commanding from regiments serving under their orders as follows:—7th (Queen's Own) Hussars 4; 41 North Irish Division Royal Artillery, 2; 4-1 Welsh Division Royal Artillery, 2; 2nd Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, 4; 2nd Battalion Royal Fusiliers, 2; 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 2; 2nd Battalion Hampshire Regiment, 2; 22nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, 2; Total 20.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—

2nd Battn Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut H F. Williams, to be Interpreter to the Battalion, vice Bennett, proceeded to England, dated 1st March 1887.

30th Regt Mad Infy.—Surgn K C, Sanjana, Offg medical officer, 12th Regt Mad Infy, to the permanent Medical charge of the regiment.

The C-in-C is pleased to direct the following postings:—

Medical Staff.—Surgn C K, Powell, M.D., general duty, Eastern Dist, to do duty Station Hospital, Bangalore. To travel at the public expense under Clause (*j*), Para. 514, Transport Regulations, Part II.

Surgn F S, LeQuesne, on arrival from England to do general duty, Eastern Dist. To report himself to the Depy Surgn-Genl, H M's Forces, Eastern Dist, Madras, for orders. To travel at the public expense, under Clause (*b*), Para. 512, Transport Regulations, Part II.

The following order is confirmed:—

By the Officer commanding Thayetmyo, appointing Col R Upcher, 2nd Battn South Wales Borders, to command the station of Thayetmyo, from the 31st March 1887, vice Colonel E Cunningham, 7th Bo Infy proceeding on leave.

The undermentioned warrant officer has leave of absence:—

Sub Medical Dept.—2nd grade Apothy H. Hawkes for 120 days on medical certificate.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting [illegible] go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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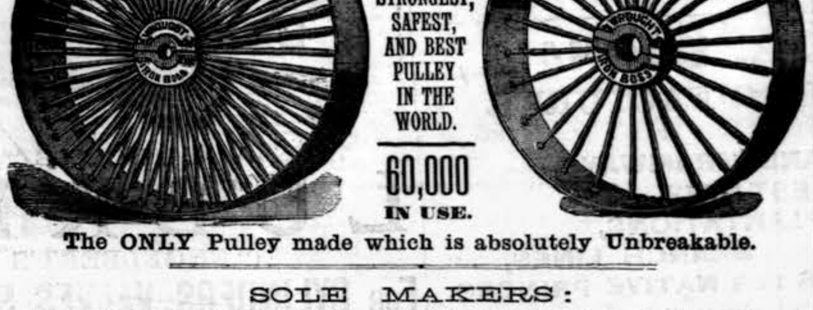

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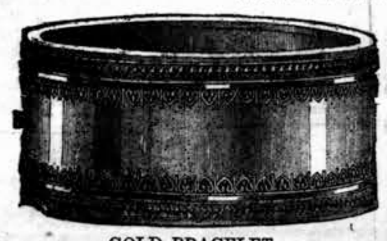

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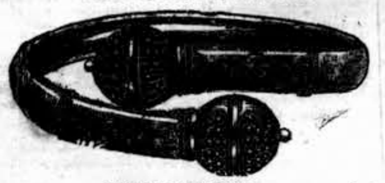

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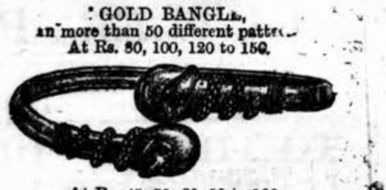

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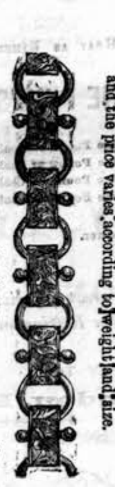

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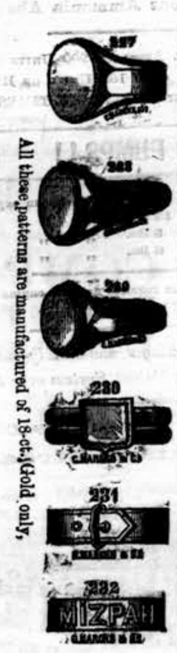

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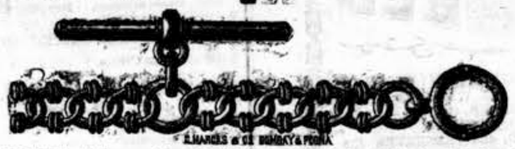
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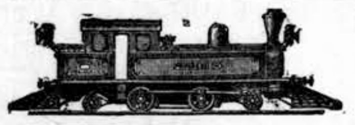

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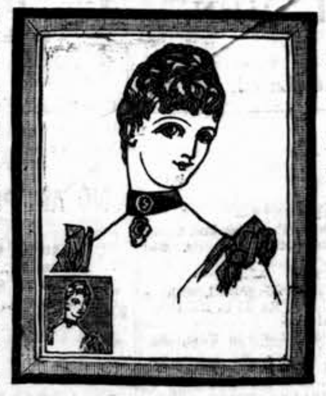

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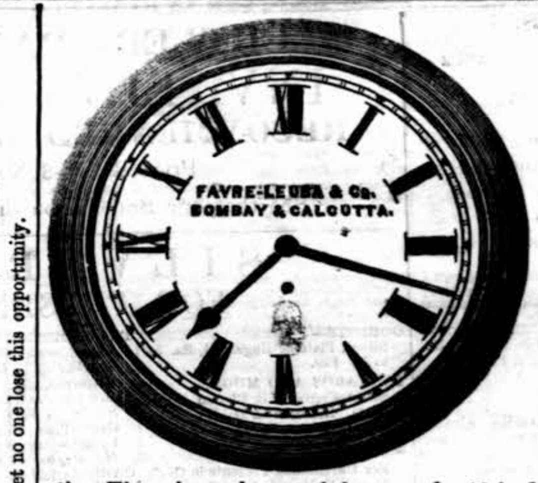
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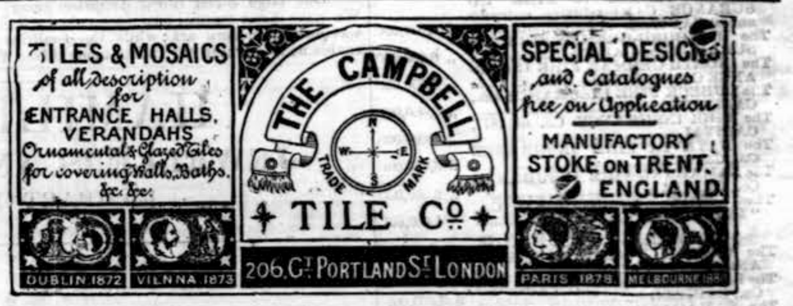

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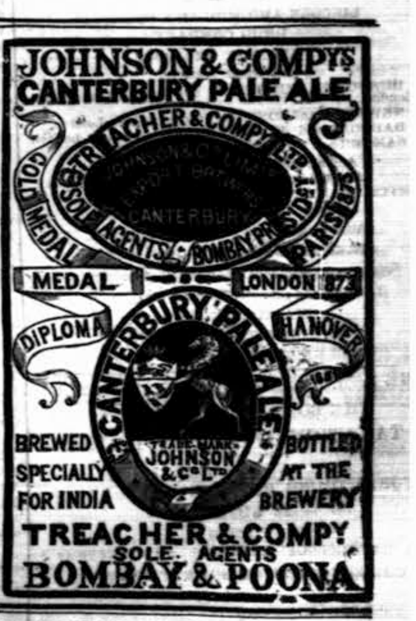

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